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## POWER GROUP FAVORS STATE SUPERVISION

### Control of Plants Believed Needful but Not Too Much Legislation

### HUNGARIAN TRAINS USE DIESEL ENGINES

### German Boiler Engineer Reports on Coal and Coal-dust Combustion

*This is the sixth of 10 articles appearing in consecutive issues reporting the World Power Conference.*

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The form of ownership of power plants was the subject of a lively debate at the World Power Conference June 21.

The tendency showed itself to be in favor of the coöperation of communes and private ownership. This was described by one speaker as the "rational self administration of all circles interested in electric power economics." The communes are thus partners and not opponents. When electric power develops into a national supply industry, then a certain degree of supervision by the state is desirable, another speaker declared. Yet all the speakers warned against hampering the progress of electric power economics by too much legislation.

One speaker declared that electrotechnics are now 50 years old and electric power has developed from a luxury to be enjoyed by the few into a necessary commodity for all people. It will not do, therefore, he said, to allow power plants to grant or limit power supply according to their own wishes. The communes should exercise a certain control for the protection of the consumer.

A special law for power supply is needed as the civil code is not sufficient, another speaker stated. Power plants exercise a kind of monopoly, but the consumer prefers monopoly in the hands of the state to monopoly in the hands of private ownership.

All consumers, he added, should enjoy uniform prices but this can only be achieved by the State and communes which are not in a position to differentiate between various groups of consumers. Parts of his statement evoked much protest.

In the committee meeting dealing with light combustion engines the competition between railway and automobile service was alluded to. Hungary has achieved good results with the Diesel engine railway car service on lines of low passenger frequency.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

## Return of Malta to Crown Colony Rule Rumored

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VALETTA—The temporary return to crown colony rule in Malta as a sequel to the expected resignation of the Strickland Cabinet would not surprise the inhabitants of these islands.

Many consider it would be an excellent way out of the present impasse. The Governor would then be able to hold elections when he thought he time was ripe and conduct them in a manner calculated to preserve free expression of political opinion.

Meanwhile, Gen. Sir John Philip Du Cane, Governor, who had been severely criticized by the Nationalists for allegedly siding with Lord Strickland, has earned widespread approval for prohibiting public demonstrations.

One consequence of the delay in holding new elections is that the Administration will soon be short of funds. When Parliament dissolved in April a "warrant of advance" was issued by the Governor under what is known as the Audit Act. This was only valid for three months and expires at the end of June, when fresh steps to legalize collection of taxes will be necessary.

## MacNider Approved as Envoy to Canada

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hanford MacNider, of Iowa, was confirmed by the Senate, June 20, as Minister to Canada after Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, had described him as the leader of "drunken revels" at American Legion conventions and Daniel F. Steck (D.), Senator from Iowa, had quickly denied the charge.

Mr. Steck declared Mr. Brookhart "does not know what he is talking about." He said Colonel MacNider had been a "teetotaler" since he entered public life as an Assistant Secretary of War four years ago. He called upon the Senate to confirm him.

The Senate listened attentatively to the airing of the old Brookhart-MacNider feud and when Mr. Steck had concluded did not even take a record vote. There were a chorus of "ayes" and the Iowan was confirmed.

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## Aviator, Lost a Week, Rescued in Argentina

By the Associated Press

Mendoza, Arg.

HENRY GUILLAUMET, French air mail aviator, after a plane crash, a fall over a precipice and hunger in an Andean blizzard, has been rescued by a shepherdess. An airplane brought him here June 20 from a mountain village, Pareditas, where he was found by a provincial police official. He had been missing for a week.

Chilean, Argentine, and United States private and military pilots aided in the search for Guillaumet, scanning hundreds of miles of territory on either side of the Cordilleras.

## Sastri Places Women of India in Heroic Role

### Hindu Leader Lauds Their Courage but Opposes Gandhi's Methods

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The women's conference organized by the Commonwealth of India League and presided over by Mrs. William Graham, wife of the president of the British Board of Trade, in a meeting here, June 20, passed a resolution affirming "the undeniable right of the Indian people to full self-government."

Meanwhile Srinivasa Sastri, veteran Hindu political leader, addressing the British Commonwealth League, June 20, gave an illuminating account of the part Indian women are playing in the Indian Nationalist movement. He said:

"I do not for one moment approve the work to which Gandhi has at present put his hand. It is an entirely misguided as well as unnecessary movement he has launched. But in every phase of the struggle in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras or Lahore you will be surprised to find many women implicated one way or another. I say implicated for they are not hanging on the outskirts. They are in it entirely.

"Gandhi has taken them into the heart of his work and asked them to face hardships and struggles, to take a share in picketing wine and cloth shops and in raiding salt depots. When you remember that in India police are not very refined in their ways, that women in India are not treated with much respect or courtesy, and men look on them as drudges in the house, you can realize to some extent the suffering women have courted in taking part in this great political movement and what they have already undergone.

"Both you and I, apart from our judgment of the merits of the struggle, may well be proud of the way Indian women are standing beside their husbands and brothers in the conflict which they believe will lead to the independence of India."

## Bombay Police Enforce Order Against Parade

BOMBAY, India (AP)—More than 200 Indian Nationalist sympathizers were injured, June 21, by police who charged them with staves, in clearing the Esplanade Maidan, an important thoroughfare, of demonstrators.

The crowd had gathered to pass in review before Motilal Nehru, acting President of the All-Indian National Congress, in defiance of a police order forbidding their assembling in the esplanade for two weeks.

## Bay State Boasts 9 Cities of 100,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Massachusetts, which reported a 4,364,972 population, an increase of 13.3 per cent over 1920 is the only state which can boast nine cities of more than 100,000 population. Her closest competitors, California, and New Jersey, each have six cities on the list.

In Massachusetts, only Lynn was added by the 1930 census, the other eight having been on the 1920 list Their present rating follows: Boston 783,451; Worcester 196,395; Springfield 149,639; Fall River 114,348; Cambridge 118,650; New Bedford 112,804; Somerville, 103,604; Lynn, 102,293; and Lowell 100,050.

California has Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Hollywood, San Diego and Long Beach, the last three being newcomers to the big city class The new Jersey list includes Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Trenton, Camden, and Elizabeth.

## *VISITORS TO ICELAND LIVE IN TENT VILLAGE*

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Twenty one thousand blankets were aboard the ship which has taken the Icelandic students in Denmark back to Reykjavik for the millenary celebration of the Iceland Parliament which begin on June 22. The blankets are for the use of those living in the tent village erected for the accommodation of guests.

Among the royal visitors and representatives of other governments present are the King and Queen of Denmark, the Crown Princes of Norway and Sweden and a number of officials from England and other countries.

Reykjavik itself can accommodate only a small fraction of the numbers expected, but the tent village will be amply supplied with restaurants and sleeping accommodation.

## NEW MOVE MADE TO PUT PRISONS ON BETTER BASIS

### Committee Organized to Conduct Survey of Present Conditions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A nation-wide prison reform program has just been launched here with the organization of a national prison emergency committee to serve as a clearing house of information and as a medium for a thorough survey of prison conditions to the end of benefiting the individual prisoner.

Announcement of the formation of the committee was made here on June 20 by Ogden H. Hammond of Bernardsville, N. J., one-time Ambassador to Spain, who will serve as its head.

Mr. Hammond said that the committee's formation was under the auspices of the National Committee on Prisons and Labor and that it had been initiated at the request of prison executives and other officials of 20 eastern and southern states who met in White Sulphur Springs, Va., early in June to discuss the prison situation throughout the country. The coöperation of all the states will be sought by representatives of the latter groups, he said, at the Governor's conference in Salt Lake City on June 30.

While the list of appointees to the emergency committee is as yet incomplete, Mr. Hammond indicated that the committee expects to be ready to begin its work on June 27. On that day at a luncheon given here by George Gordon Battle, lawyer and banker of New York City, who is one of the committee members, a campaign will be inaugurated for a fund of $250,000 to finance the work.

The keynote of the reforms sought, according to Mr. Hammond, will be "to make the punishment fit the criminal, rather than the punishment fit the crime, as under the present system."

Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, executive director of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor and a member of the emergency committee, will direct the country-wide survey contemplated.

## Heavy Selling Sends Stocks to New Low Levels

NEW YORK (AP)—The speculative markets again broke under severe selling pressure, ending the third week of almost steady declines. Important shares on the New York Stock Exchange tumbled $2 to $15, scores reaching new low levels for the year, or longer.

The selling again embraced the leading commodity markets. At Chicago, July wheat sagged more than a cent a bushel to the lowest level in about 15 years. Cotton broke sharply on the New York market, recording losses of about $2 a bale. At London, bar silver again dropped to new low levels.

Selling was not in especially large volume on the stock exchange, sales for the two-hour session barely aggregating 2,000,000 shares, but the market was almost entirely without support. In the last half hour, moderate recoveries occurred, but brokers attributed them largely to covering purchases by shorts who had sold at higher levels.

Professional bear selling was regarded as an important factor in the future decline, as it was felt in brokerage circles that the selling out of weak holdings of stock had been fairly well completed in the heavy liquidation earlier in the week.

U. S. Steel tumbled $4 a share to $154, a new 1930 low, $1 under the previous low established earlier in the week, and only $4 above the November minimum. It closed at $155.25. American Can, however, closed at $110.12, virtually the lowest of the day, off nearly $6. Several issues rallied $1 to $2 a share in the final dealings, but many failed to show any recuperation.

American Telephone dropped more than $4 to $202, only 75 cents above the resistance level established early in the week, but closed at $203. Westinghouse Electric lost about $6, then rallied nearly $2. Shares losing about $2 to $4 included Radio, General Motors, Columbia Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, Paramount, Loew's, Vanadium, Case, Bethlehem, General Electric, Sears Roebuck and Standard of N. J.

Allied Chemical, which reached $354.75 last year, dropped $15 to $236 Auburn Auto dropped $8.50 to $95, compared to a 1929 peak of $514. It closed at $97.50. Shares closing $7 to $9 lower included Columbian Carbon, and Eastman Kodak.

## Austria Appoints Commerce Minister

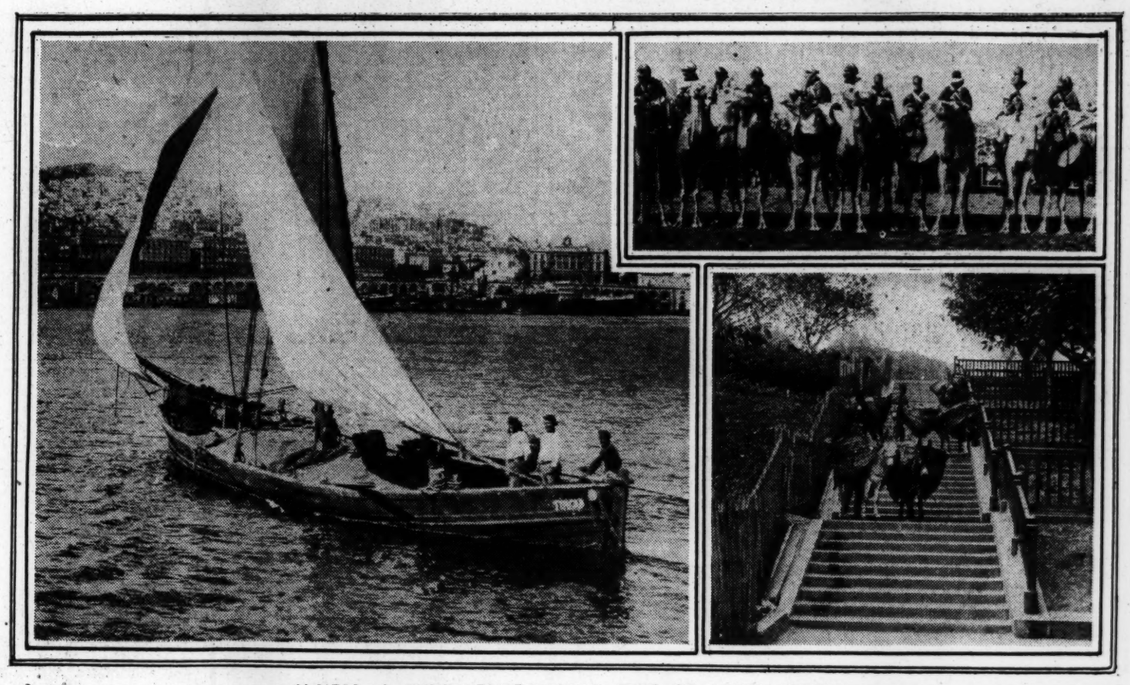
By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Dr. Friedrich Schuster has been appointed Minister of Commerce, succeeding Dr. Michael Hainisch.

Dr. Hainisch recently resigned because he disagreed with the terms of the recent Austro-Hungarian trade treaty which he considered placed unnecessary burdens upon Austrian industry and because as minister he was given too little control over commercial and traffic questions generally.

Dr. Schuster has had great experience industrially, having been general director of the Vitkovitz Coal & Iron Works in north Moravia, one of the most up-to-date industrial plants in all Europe, and also director of many other important concerns here and in Germany. Dr. Schuster has been closely connected with the Heimwehr movement, but in the present post his technical knowledge and ability are invaluable.

## *Romance Lives Where the East Meets the West*



ALGIERS, A BUSY MEDITERRANEAN PORT OF NORTH AFRICA

Little Asses With Bells Attached to Their Necks, Swift Vessels In the Harbor With Lateen Sails, and Houses With White Walls Gleaming In the Sun Are What One Sees in Algiers. And, of Course, There Are the Blue Sky and the Fleecy Clouds That Mark North Africa. Algiers, as Is Seen by the Picture at the Left, Rises in a Hilly Background From the Blue of the Port. The Camels Must Never Be Forgotten in Any Picture of Africa. They Are Always in Evidence. In the Upper Right Picture Is a Group of Tuaregs Mounted on Camels That Have Traveled 2500 Kilometers to Greet the President of France. At the Lower Right Is One of the Sights to Be Seen in the City When Native Boys Drive Their Heavily Laden Asses From the Native Quarter Down the Steps to the City Below, Where They Offer Various Articles for Sale.

## ALGERIA RATED BY WRITERS AS SECOND FRANCE

### Towns and Villages Reflect Norman Atmosphere—Rich Mineral Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS—Algeria has been long and rightly considered by writers as a second France. Indeed, since the conquest in 1830, which opened up that part of north Africa to civilization, and the anniversary of which is being celebrated this year, intermarriages between all the Mediterranean peoples—Spaniards, Italians, French of the southern regions, Maltese and Greeks—who came and still come here in quest of fortune, little by little gave rise to a new people.

This people, young and energetic, known as the "Algerian," has become French both in language and sentiment, as deeply in fact as the people of Normandy or Provence. They number about 1,000,000, living side by side with Berbers and Arabs, from the rich plains of the coast down to the silent wilderness of the mysterious south.

They have founded flourishing towns and pretty villages, quite like those of France, with their town hall, municipal council and church. Through them Algiers has become one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

It is necessary to go back to the remote history of the Roman power in Africa to parallel the French colonization which has taken place in Algeria. It is almost the same, yet with the exception that the legions of Cæsar enforced obedience among the natives by awe only, while France endeavored to attract them by allowing their children to share, as much as possible, in the benefits of modern civilization.

This method is proving quite successful, as Algerian Mussulmans, slowly but surely, especially in the towns, are trying to bring into accord the laws of progress brought there by France with the tenets of their faith, to which, as is well known, they are so deeply attached. In short, generally speaking, they endeavor to enter the great French family, within the narrow limits of the Koranic law. No doubt in the near future many of their medieval laws will be swept away from Algeria.

One of the principal assets of Al-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

## Mellon Denies New Tariff Law Will Retard Foreign Commerce

### Secretary of the Treasury Issues Reassuring Statement Saying Act Will Aid Farmer and Keep Up Living Standards

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — A reassuring statement on the new tariff law designed to allay widespread criticism, particularly in foreign countries, was given out June 20, by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

Business interests will not be adversely affected by the new act, Mr. Mellon declared. Also, in his opinion, a business recovery will not be retarded by its operation.

As to the view held in many quarters that the Hawley-Smoot tariff law will destroy American foreign trade, Mr. Mellon declared that such a contention "is certainly without foundation," pointing out that the United States is certain to continue to buy vast quantities of foreign products and to sell its own products all over the world.

He made the further point that it is to the interests of the foreign sellers to the United States that the purchasing power and standard of living of the American people be kept at a high level, implying that the new Tariff Act would operate to do so.

**Instigated by President**

It is authoritatively known that Mr. Mellon's statement was made at the direct instigation of the President. It is also reliably learned that other reassuring statements on business conditions and the Tariff Act will be forthcoming from outstanding public figures, among them Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The President is making every effort to broadcast assurance that inequalities in the new tariff law will be quickly righted. It is known that he contemplated making on June 20 a public statement in answer to protests from foreign countries but finally decided that such an expression might be misunderstood at this time.

Mr. Barnes, it is declared, will address himself in his statement to this phase of the tariff issue, assuring foreign countries that it is the President's intention to act with dispatch and vigor in all cases of proven inequality in rate increases.

To this end the President is planning some important changes among the members of the Tariff Commission. How many of the incumbent six commissioners he will retain he had not decided, he stated on June 20. Under the new law he may appoint an entirely new commission. It is certain that at least three of the present commissioners will be displaced.

Authority to reorganize the committee was written into the act at the President's request and on the basis that he desired to strengthen its personnel. The understanding was

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

## Baldwin Takes Up Challenge Made to His Leadership

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Stanley Baldwin, ex-Prime Minister, has taken up the challenge to his leadership of the Conservative Party implied in the attacks made upon him during the last six months by Lord Beaverbrook, who has been trying to commit him to a tariff on food for empire consolidation purposes.

He has summoned party representatives from all the counties in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland to decide the issue raised, thus following the precedent set seven years ago when a similar special gathering took place at which he was chosen leader.

The present meeting will be told it must decide whether the Conservative Party is to be led in future by its elected chief speaking from his place in Parliament or by self-appointed persons whose platforms are journalistic organs. Conservatives think that a general election is not unlikely to come in the autumn when unemployment figures are expected to reach 2,000,000 total, and when, therefore, the Conservative Party's remedy, which is "safeguarding" (a tariff to help specially depressed industries), may become the dominant issue.

At present there is the possibility of a Conservative split owing to the agitation started by Lord Beaverbrook, who would go much further in the direction of a tariff than Mr. Baldwin considers desirable. Mr. Baldwin's move is thus to endeavor by the threat of resignation to restore a united front among those who, as political parties are now aligned, constitute what is generally regarded as the only possible alternative to the present Government.

## X-Ray Beam Looks Into Atom's Interior; Faraday Anticipated Einstein Theories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y. — The inside of the atom—hitherto visualized only through theory and hypothesis—has been "seen" by Prof. Arthur N. Compton of the University of Chicago and winner of the American Nobel Prize in physics.

Before the American Physical Society meeting at Cornell University, Professor Compton disclosed the results of new experiments that enabled him to "look" inside the atom. He has thus been able definitely to determine just how the electrons and protons fit together to make up the atom.

The conventional opinion, until recently, has been that the proton was in the middle like a sun, with the electrons revolving around it like planets in a fixed orbit. The proton is still in the middle, under Professor Compton's theory, but the electrons are scattered, or diffused, somewhat like minute drops of water in a cloud.

Professor Compton's study confirms a theory of the structure of the atom advanced by Werner Heisenberg, German physicist, in 1926. The Heisenberg theory is the only one of a dozen or more theories, the first of which was advanced by Lord Kelvin in 1890, that fits the facts obtained by Professor Compton.

Professor Compton performed his experiment through a refinement of the method by which the physicists measure the size of droplets of water in the air by measuring the size of the halo about the moon. The droplets cause defraction of light forming the halo. The larger the drops, the smaller the angle of defraction. On this basis the physicist knows that as the drops become larger, the size of the halo shrinks.

Professor Compton used an X-ray instead of a moonbeam and a chamber filled with helium under high pressure instead of a droplet of water.

"The molecules, the tiniest particles of the gas," the explanation said, "were deflected by the X-ray beam, and the varying intensity of the beam in different directions was measured. This measurement was done in an ionization chamber into which the deflected X-rays were sent."

By obtaining the direction in which most of the scattering of the X-rays occurs, Professor Compton could measure the size of the molecules of the gas. By mathematical means he

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## *FLYING IN FOG MADE SAFER BY INVENTION*

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — A new method for landing airplanes in fog just tried out here, is claimed as a definite advance to anything of the sort attempted. A captive balloon is tethered at a selected spot near the airdrome, so as to be above the fog bank, and the incoming pilot has a weight suspended a few feet below his machine which, on touching the ground, causes a red light to appear on the dashboard. The balloon indicates where the landing ground is and the pilot learns by wireless what is the balloon's height above the ground. Finally the red light enables him to flatten out and land smoothly, although then actually in the fog bank. The Air Ministry's tests this week were with a balloon tethered 400 feet above and half a mile away from the airdrome, the fog bank being 90 feet thick. The pilot made five successful landings without any difficulty. It is anticipated that the method will be easily adaptable to commercial aviation.

## BYRD IN BOSTON JUNE 27, WILL BE HONORED BY CITY

### Parade and Reception to Be Chief Features of Welcome to Home City

In the way that a man comes home to the city where his family lives, Rear Admiral Byrd will come home to Boston, June 27, and the city will give him such a welcome as it has never given before, according to plans practically perfected in the Mayor's offices yesterday by J. Philip O'Connell, director of public celebrations.

The present plan calls for the Rear Admiral to leave New York in a special car attached to one of the regular Shore Line trains, arriving here at approximately 2 o'clock. He will be met at the South Station by a small party led by Mayor Curley. He will be taken over a public parade route embracing the chief downtown streets to the Parkman Band Stand on the Common, where, in the presence of what is expected to be a great gathering of citizens, he will be welcomed back to Boston.

It is not intended that the exercises shall be either long or cumbersome; appreciating that the Rear Admiral will have had little enough time to spend with his family, his afternoon will be left reasonably free. The family lives at 9 Brimmer Street.

In the evening a civic banquet will be given Byrd by Mayor Curley at the Copley-Plaza. Relatives and many personal friends will be on the guest list. Special invitations have been extended to them, including three very special ones indeed to Richard Evelyn Byrd Jr., Miss Evelyn and Miss Catherine Byrd, who presumably do not need all the fingers of one of their childish hands to count the times they have gone to grown-up banquets for their father at night.

All Massachusetts men who were with the expedition will be invited, and the Rear Admiral's Virginia relatives, including his mother, Mrs. Eleanor Bolling Byrd, and his brother, former Gov. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia and Thomas Byrd of Winchester; Mrs. Marie Donaldson Ames, Mrs. Byrd's mother, will doubtless be present.

Other invitations will go to leaders in the fields of aviation, education, the law and government branches of city and State. The Rear Admiral will leave Boston at midnight after the banquet for New York, having engagements which cannot be concluded until July 12, when he fulfills his last formal speaking obligation for the summer in St. Louis.

## All-Party Support of Hoover Is Urged

WAUKEGAN, Ill. (AP)—United support of the President in foreign policies regardless of party lines, was advocated June 19 by James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic Senatorial nominee, in addressing the Bar Association and University Club.

"Political partyism is destroying national patriotism," Mr. Lewis declared. "President Hoover is being betrayed by his political leaders and discredited by his political opponents in the international relations of our country. By such action the United States is embarrassed in all the relations for peace or commercial concord with the foreign lands.

"The hour calls for all citizens and all political parties to aid the President of the United States in whatever relations may be between our country and foreign nations."

Differ as party politics may demand in home affairs, he urged, but unite in American foreign policy.

He blamed "blunders charged in our international dealings" upon want of proper counsel from the President's party heads and failure of patriotic aid from his political foes.

## ENTIRE CREW SEES HOOVER HONOR BYRD

### Every Man of Expedition at Awarding of Geographic Society's Medal

### CAPITAL TURNS OUT TO RENDER TRIBUTE

### Assemblage Views Pictures and Men Howl Joyously at Familiar Scenes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The culmination of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition occurred June 20 in Washington as a brilliant audience, including the President and Vice-President of the United States, senators, ambassadors and men in highest government office, rose and filled the great Washington auditorium with their cheers as the motion picture of the polar flight was flashed on the screen.

It was the first time that the 80 members of the Byrd party had seen the pictures that were almost two years in the making. Every member of the expedition was present. Earlier in the evening there had been the welcome of the President of the United States and presentation of the National Geographic Society's gold medal, the address by Dr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, president of the Geographic Society, and finally the response by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd himself, telling in comprehensive form to the audience before him and the nation that was listening in by radio the story of the expedition.

Then came the optical proofs of the exploits of which the audience had been reading for so long and of which it had heard details just previously from the lips of the man in command. Laughter, pathos and exultation mingled in the emotions of the audience as succeeding scenes of the great adventure were flashed on the screen.

In double rows reserved for them the assorted crew of the party, cook, aviator, mechanic and sailor, leaned on the back of the seats in front forgetful of the huge audience around them and recalled to one another with laughter and back slapping the incidents which had occurred and some of which they had forgotten, in the full rush of the drama which they saw edited and revised as the waiting world will know it for the first time.

**A Source of Inspiration**

"Every conquest of such a difficult goal adds permanently to mankind's sense of power and security," President Hoover had declared earlier. "Great explorers, therefore, do not merely add to the sum of human knowledge, but also they add immensely to the sum of human inspiration!"

This sentiment seemed to be echoed in the frequent applause that punctuated the picture record of the polar adventure. "For men of our race," Mr. Hoover had said, "to master extraordinary difficulty, to carry through great adventure, thrills us with pride, with hope and with confidence.

"I sometimes think," he added, "that this is the greatest value of modern explorers."

Following Mr. Hoover's address and presentation of the Geograhic Society's special gold medal, Rear Admiral Byrd went into detail in describing the expedition and its achievements in a speech that was carried over the nation by radio. He described "the last uninhabited frontier of the world—the vast extent of which the sciences have scarcely touched; a continent larger than the United States and Mexico combined, yet inhabited by no living being, and offering a climate of one long day and one long night when the temperature falls as low as 72 degrees below.

One of the achievements incidental to the expedition, Admiral Byrd said, was the location of a new deep between New Zealand and antarctica of 25,000 feet.

"We proved that it is possible for human beings to live in polar regions without hardship," Admiral Byrd said, and added, "this, in itself is a kind of discovery!"

The Byrd aircraft flew approximately 7100 miles; dog teams covered 2100 miles more; the total area explored, surveyed and investigated covered approximately 150,000 square miles, the speaker told his audience. The observations cleared up the geography of a whole great sector, removed alleged mountains from one part, placed them in another, wiped a whole area "Carmen Land" from the map and added land in unsuspected places.

**What Polar Flight Proved**

"The polar flight drove home these conclusions," Admiral Byrd said. "It emphasized the usefulness of the aerial mapping camera as the explorer's newest tool; it established the value of radio in exploration.

"The airplane and aerial mapping camera have introduced a new precision and speed—a new technique, in fact—to modern exploration. In a single flight we saw more of this unknown continent than all previous explorers, necessarily land bound, could possibly have seen. At an altitude of 10,000 feet, the horizon is 132 miles distant, while the view of the foot traveler owing to the earth's curvature, is normally five miles."

At another point, Admiral Byrd told of the aerial map made on the polar flight, the longest strip map ever made, 1600 miles being photographed without interruption.

"What marvelous properties," he explained at one point, "these three agencies—the airplane, radio and

aerial camera—have brought to bear, separately and collectively, upon the science of exploration!" All this progress, he added, has come about within the last five years.

"I have for myself, this closing thought—a thought that has been with me since the City of New York put out from the Bay of Whales in February, and headed for home. It is this: That the expedition accomplished its objectives and carried the American flag 1000 miles further south than it had been before is a cause of pride to me—such a thing satisfies the mind; but of deeper meaning is the fact that every man who started out with us has returned—that we left not a single man on the ice—and that every one is here tonight.

"Such a thing satisfies the heart. And for that we must thank Providence."

**President Offers Welcome**

President Hoover's address follows:

"I am glad to welcome Admiral Byrd back to Washington. I speak not merely for myself but for the nation as a whole and for every individual citizen. His contribution to exploration and scientific research has done honor to his country, and his country takes a just pride in them and in him.

"More than that, his daring and courage have thrilled each one of us individually, because he has proved anew the worth and power and glory of qualities which we believe are latent in our people. For men of our race to master extraordinary difficulty, to carry through great adventure, thrills us with pride, with hope and with confidence. I sometimes think that this is the greatest value of modern explorers.

"I do not minimize the scientific gains of such expeditions, but the human values are so immediate and so universal in their effect that it may well be that they transcend the scientific service. Every hidden spot of the earth's surface remains a challenge to man's will and ingenuity until it has been conquered.

"Every conquest of such a difficult goal adds permanently to mankind's sense of power and security. Great explorers, therefore, do not merely add to the sum of human knowledge, but also they add immensely to the sum of human inspiration.

"Knowledge, too, has been enriched by Admiral Byrd's expedition. New coasts of the antarctic continent have been mapped and new regions have been explored. Geological data have been increased, which contribute to our knowledge of the history of the earth. New knowledge of magnetic currents and of weather changes has been gained.

**Knowledge, the Greatest Wealth**

"The store of the world's knowledge may not be priced in money, for money we make and spend, but knowledge remains always with the race.

"All these achievements are the capstone of a career whose progress Americans have watched with interest and pride. Admiral Byrd has been first to conquer the difficulties of reaching the poles by heavier-than-air flying. He has flown the Atlantic Ocean. Success has followed upon success in his life, and this is the greatest of all.

"As with all consistently successful issues, his accomplishments have been built upon painstaking preparation, foreknowledge of the special problems to be solved, thoughtful plans to meet them and infinite patience in preparation and infinite patience in execution. He has demonstrated the traits of the born commander—boldness at the right time, comradeship, those heroic qualities that endear the captain to his men. And he is beloved by the American people.

"I congratulate you, Admiral Byrd, upon your success, upon your safe return to your country and home and friends, upon your services and the lift you have given to the spirit of your countrymen.

"I am happy to present to you this special gold medal of the National Geographic Society, awarded to you for 'the first attainment of the geographical south pole by air . . . and for distinguished contributions to world knowledge of antarctica. And I take great pleasure in again introducing you formally to this audience, seen and unseen, to whom you need no introduction, and to whose hands I now commit the rendering of those further honors which you so highly deserve."

## Virginia, Byrd's Home State, Plans Welcome

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Virginia's arms were outstretched June 21 to its most famous son of the generation—"Dick Byrd."

From the far corners of the Old Dominion his fellow citizens came to pay tribute to the conqueror of the ends of the earth. The loving interest of the folks at home which has followed him to the ice-bound reaches of both polar regions and across the Atlantic was manifestly present here.

Plans June 21 for the homecoming of the son of Winchester, Va., whose exploits have kindled romance in the hearts of the peoples of every nation, were simple, but clothed in the atmosphere that makes praises of kinsmen and life-long friends greater than the plaudits of a nation.

Sunday Admiral Byrd will go to his Winchester home. Winchester postponed its welcome that the State might acclaim him first.

## Museum Honors Byrd

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd was elected an honorary fellow of the American Museum of Natural History, the highest distinction within the gift of the trustees, at a meeting held on June 19.

**PATTEE WINS ORATORY PRIZE**

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—Harold F. Pattee, Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., June 19, won the national intercollegiate oratorical contest on the Constitution, sponsored by the Better America Federation. He received a prize of $1500.

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# SENATE PASSES WATERWAY BILL FOR $135,000,000

### Largest Rivers and Harbors Measure Is Sent to Conference

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Passage by the Senate on June 20 of the $135,000,000 rivers and harbors bill, the largest appropriation of its kind in the history of the country, sends the legislation to conference for adjustment of differences between the two houses. Final approval is certain because of the multitude of local projects contained in the bill and the political advantages that the members of Congress hope to derive from enactment of such legislation.

As passed by the Senate the bill carries some important amendments to the original House measure on the major controversial issues of authorizing a 9-foot channel for the upper Mississippi River, increasing the appropriation for a 9-foot channel for the upper Missouri River, taking over by the Government of the New York State Erie Canal and a clause affecting the Illinois drainage canal.

The House, under the control of Republican leaders, rejected the 9-foot channel projects, authorized the Erie Canal transfer, and withheld action on the Illinois drainage canal issue.

The Senate Commerce Committee inserted the 9-foot channel projects, amended the New York Canal items so as to provide specifically that they shall not be deepened and thus preclude development of the St. Lawrence waterway route, and compromised on the Illinois drainage canal queston by directing that the Secretary of War protect the interests of both the lake states and Chicago.

All these committee amendments, with the exception of the last, were approved by the Senate and must now be adjusted through conference between the Houses. The Illinois canal clause after a prolonged debate in the Senate was amended upon motion of John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, restricting Chicago's diversion of lake water to the limit set by the United States Supreme Court.

As the rivers and harbors bill passed the House it called for expenditures of $110,535,027, and even at that total broke all past records for such legislation. The Senate Commerce Committee added $24,489,875, of which almost half is for improvement of the Missouri River from Kansas City to Sioux City. Another $4,500,000 item is for deepening the channel of the upper Mississippi to nine feet. The amount of Florida's contribution to drainage of flood areas is reduced by $2,500,000.

If the cost of completing all the work contemplated in surveys called for by the bill were to be included in estimating total expenditures, the amount would probably exceed $300,000,000. However, this work will be spread over a period of some 20 years, and will have to be passed upon again by Congress before any money is spent except for surveys.

## INTERIOR OF ATOM VISIBLE BY X-RAY; UNITS LOCATED

(Continued from Page 1)

was then able to determine the distribution of the electrons in the molecule and in the atom.

Laboratory research findings on subjects ranging from atoms and electrons to the sun and stars is the gamut of discussion between the 400 of America's leading physicists and chemists who met in separate annual conferences at Cornell. Delegates to the three-day meetings, in addition to the American Physical Society, are from the eighth colloid symposium of the combined National Research Council and the American Chemical Society.

A feature of the session was a lecture on June 20 before a joint meeting of the natural scientists on "Faraday's diary" by Sir William Bragg, Britist natural scientist, director of the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratories of the Royal Institute of London and a Nobel prize winner.

"He was so far in advance of his time," Sir William said, "that many of his ideas are still the field for speculation of some of our greatest minds. All through his diary we find passages in which he states his ideas that there must be an interrelation between gravitation, electro-dynamics and other forms of energy. That is the very thing Einstein is now working to prove."

## EDISON'S HANDWRITING TRANSMITTED BY WIRE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Postal Telegraph Photogram Service on June 19 transmitted in seven minutes by wire a photograph of Thomas A. Edison from his laboratory in this town to the annual convention of the National Electric Light Association in San Francisco, as well as to New York, Cleveland, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, and Los Angeles. A message in Mr. Edison's handwriting was, also, transmitted by wire to the convention.

The photograph and message were replies to a telegram from Matthew S. Sloan, president of the association, felicitating Mr. Edison on his continued activities in research. Mr. Edison's reply read: "Thanks for your message. Your felicitations and good will are appreciated. Thomas A. Edison."

## PLANE GOING STRONG AFTER 230 HOURS IN AIR

CHICAGO (AP)—In their quest for a new endurance refueling flight record, Kenneth and John Hunter had completed 230 hours in the air at 6:40 a. m. (C. D. T.) June 21 in their plane "The City of Chicago."

## $6,000,000 PLANE CONTRACT AWARDED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Award of contracts for nearly $6,000,000 of airplanes, engines and accessories was announced June 15 by the War Department. A total of 402 new airplanes and 128 new engines, both with spare parts, will be added to the Air Corps force under these contracts.

The engines to be supplied by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, N. J., at a cost of $742,643.13, are to be used in bombardment planes already contracted for, while the new planes are to be powered with Pratt & Whitney air-cooled engines, purchase of which is still being negotiated. The Sikorsky Aviation Corporation of Bridgeport, Conn., will build 10 amphibian planes for $437,832.65.

## Japan's Future Policy Hinged on 'Middle' Vote

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Political power in Japan now rests with the middle class and there is a likelihood that it will organize itself along liberal lines akin to American politics, Yusuke Tsurumi, former member of the Japanese Parliament, reported to the Institute of International Relations at the University of Chicago.

"In the future drama of Japanese politics there are four conceivable ways open for the middle class to cast its deciding force in the scale of one of the two contending parties, the capitalists and the proletariats.

"One is the total eclipse of the middle class as in Russia by the tidal wave of Labor's dictatorship. This is the thing least likely to happen in Japan.

"Another extreme case is the stampeding of the middle class to the extreme Right as happened in Italy. This is also beyond the realm of possibility.

"The third possibility is that the middle class will throw in its lot with the capitalist class and organize a Gladstonean type of liberalism, more or less similar in form to American politics. The present situation indicates this. On Feb. 20, 1930, the overwhelming number of the middle class votes of Japan was cast for the candidates of the government party.

"The fourth and last possibility for the middle class of Japan to adopt is to join hands with the moderate elements of the Labor class and proceed to reorganize the country along the line of social democracy of the British Labor Party.

"In its brief history, however, Japanese labor has often been under the leadership of either anarchistic theorists or theoretical Communists. The uncompromising attitude of Japanese Labor in the matter of abstract theories makes it rather difficult for the middle class to swallow whole Labor's principles and collaborate with it.

"But if the present distressing condition of economic distress and unemployment continues much longer, the possibility of the middle class going the way of Socialistic Labor is not beyond the domain of possibility. It may mean a new restoration in a changed form.

"As a whole, the mind of Japan is not made up yet. We are not one in mind, as in the days of the Russo-Japanese War and before. Old leaders are gone and new ones are not in sight. Japan stands at the parting of the ways, bewildered for the moment in which direction to move."

## Florida Colleges Seek to Aid State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—Florida's six institutions of higher learning have recently published a 24-page booklet entitled, "Endowing Florida's Future," dealing with the advantages and needs of the six colleges and universities represented.

"It would not be too strong a statement," says the booklet, "to say that the future of Florida rests largely in the hands of the few thousand ambitious young men and women who attend, or will attend, one of our six institutions. The best way to endow Florida's future is to endow these six institutions so that they may have adequate facilities for developing strong, competent and loyal leaders."

A page of the booklet is devoted to each of the institutions, the University of Florida, Gainesville; Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee; Rollins College, Winter Park; Stetson University, Deland; Southern College, Lakeland, and University of Miami, Miami. The book was prepared under supervision of Dr. Edwin Grover, professor of books at Rollins College.

**BREED FAMILY HOLDS REUNION**

The Breed family of Lynn held its annual meeting at the Hotel Rockmere, Marblehead, June 21, with members from all over the country present. The family historically represents the Breed family of Revolutionary fame. John B. Newhall was elected president and among the speakers were Prof. Charles B. Breed of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Rev. Lawrence Breed Walker.

## Mrs. Ford Opens 'New' Old-Fashioned Roadside Market at South Sudbury

"OLD PARMENTER" STORE RECONSTRUCTED

Mrs. Henry Ford opened her husband's new roadside market and general store at South Sudbury yesterday.

The store is a square white frame building set on a plateau in stark New England sunshine overlooking the hillside that rolls away to Henry Ford's Wayside Inn. Its interior perfectly reproduces the New England store of an older day which was the logical social as well as commercial center of rural life. Pewter lamps, swinging over counters on chains, are filled with oil.

Tremendous scales are ready at the hand of the clerks. Old tin cannisters, with the names of their contents in smudged gilt lettering, are on the lower shelves, and bins to hold rice and wheaten flour and sugar and beans, black, white and red, are in their appointed places. In the center of the store the great stove, a shrine raised to the specific glories of leisurely conversation, stands ready for the roaring fires of winter.

The store is a reconstruction of what was long known around the countryside as the Old Parmenter Store. The original structure was erected before the Revolution in Sudbury and Mr. Ford moved it to this new site. It will carry for sale products of the farm connected with Wayside Inn, the handicraft products of townsfolk and of the Ford Trade School, local farms and the near-by branches of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association.

In opening the store for business Mrs. Ford briefly outlined the purposes of the association of which she is the national head, and defined the place of the roadstand in rural life and the desirability of lifting the standard of maintenance of such places to new degrees of neatness, efficiency and charm. Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture for Massachusetts, pledged the cooperation of his department to the solution of the problems represented in the resources of the new store.

## New York County G. O. P. Ballots Wet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Resolutions from the advisory committee of the New York County Republican Committee calling for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and application of states' rights in the solution of the prohibition problem, were adopted by acclamation at a meeting of the county committee here June 19. Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, chairman of the advisory committee, presented the report.

Of the score of opposing votes in the meeting of 300 members, Lambert Fairchild, of the Seventh Assembly District, was the only speaker. Mr. Fairchild declared for neutrality on the prohibition issue, asserting that it was the business of the party's state convention, not of the county committee, to enunciate party policies.

"If we think that by the passage of a wet resolution we will win Democratic votes in this city or elsewhere in the State, we are deluding ourselves," Mr. Fairchild said.

"On the contrary," he continued, "we are placing ourselves in a position where we will lose the votes of large numbers of party members, who are dry before they are Republicans, in all parts of the State, though perhaps not to any very large extent in this city."

## ARGENTINANS PRESENT MEDAL TO EDISON

WEST ORANGE, N. J. (AP)—A gold medal designed by Oliva Navarro, Argentine sculptor, was presented to Thomas A. Edison, June 20, by a delegation from the Argentine Association of Electro Technicians.

William A. Reece, president of the General Electric Company of South America, presented the medal in the famous inventor's laboratory. It was voted to Mr. Edison last fall during the light jubilee.

## DIAL TELEPHONES TAKEN FROM SENATE

WASHINGTON (AP)—A night crew of 30 workers were ordered to the Capitol June 20 to begin removing 811 dial telephones in the Senate wing and office building and restoring old-fashioned manual equipment.

Thus the local telephone company, with its 30 days' grace expiring at midnight, complied with a Senate ukase demanding removal of the new telephones.

**HARLEM RECEIVES $71,785 GIFT**

NEW YORK (AP)—A gift of $71,785 from John D. Rockefeller Jr. to enlarge the Harlem playground was announced by Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the Children's Aid Society, June 20. The donation is a part of a total gift of $125,000 to be contributed as the work progresses.

## Strong Winds Hinder Model Planes in Flight Elimination Competition

About 20 youthful constructors of model aircrafts pitted their frail planes against the windy elements at Soldiers Field today in the annual competition for the privilege of representing the Greater Boston district at the National Model Aircraft Flying Championships, to be held at Atlantic City in September. The local activity is sponsored by the Commuuity Service of Boston.

Large, small and indifferent, some with one and others with two propellers, some long and others short, the varied assortment of planes darted, spun and twisted in similar antics to their big brothers, only on a small scale. Unmanned, however, they often went into contortions hitherto unattempted by aircraft, due to the powerful "head winds." They played tag with the air currents, and some of them successfully battled their way a mile from the takeoff. Others dropped into nose-dives the moment they left the hands of the owners.

Harold Zietland, winner of last year's national senior championship for gliders held at Louiville, Ky., declared that the strong alternating air currents would not permit any attempts at record breaking. Frequently, a good start was marred by a vicious current of air dashing the plane to earth in a nose-dive. The talented young mechanics were kept busy repairing tattered wings, and twisted frames.

The element of chance is greater outdoors than flying indoors, the young champion declared, because of the air currents. The plane built for sustained flight is practically useless in the wind, he explained, for the propellor swings too slowly to maintain the power required to hold its own against the wind.

To illustrate, he pointed to a plane which had soared into the air with the gusto of a record-breaker, when suddenly, without warning, it was caught by a twist of wind and tossed to earth, breaking one of the wings. Another soared aloft like a flash, was hit underneath by an air current and lifted to more than 200 feet. For more than a minute and a half watchers followed its course until it dropped out of sight behind the railroad tracks nearly a mile away.

A chug-chug and a motorcycle policeman stationed there by the city to assist in the exhibition, was away in the direction of the fallen craft to retrieve it for another flight.

# MOTORTRUCKS CUTTING INTO RAIL EARNINGS

### Less-Than-Carload Shipments Reported to Have Declined 30 Per Cent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Advent of the motortruck, particularly during the last decade, has resulted in a decrease of almost 30 per cent in less-than-carload shipments of freight moved by railroads, R. K. Stackhouse, of Philadelphia, general superintendent of stations and transfers, Pennsylvania Railroad declared here on June 20.

The statement was made in addressing the concluding session of the eleventh annual meeting of the motor transport division of the American Railways Association, which with that of the mechanical and purchase and stores division, opened at the auditorium June 18. Sessions of the mechanical division will continue through June 25. More than 3000 officials and executives of United States, Canadian and Mexican railroads are here for the meetings.

Citing statistics on the decline of freight handled by railroads, Mr. Stackhouse pointed out that while less-than-carload-lot shipments totaled 89,901,495 tons in 1920, similar shipments decreased to 63,260,249 tons in 1928. Figures for 1929, he said, have not been compiled.

"The motortruck," he said in this respect, "is the answer to the decline in less-than-carload shipments by railroads. Increased utilization of motortrucks for the movement of freight provides a serious problem to the railroad. At the end of 1920, in the United States there were 1,006,082 trucks registered and at the end of 1929 there were 3,379,854. It is hoped that with a proper understanding of the ability of each form of transportation the railroads and the motortrucks may be properly correlated into a whole picture for transportation service to the public."

M. J. Gormley, executive vice-president of the American Railways Association, said that while railways welcomed college graduates to their ranks as employees, graduates must show a willingness to start at the beginning and work up.

"It should always be remembered," he said, "that the most important thing in a railroad career is to learn the art of dealing with your fellow employees in such a way as to have their confidence, and be able to direct and handle them in a proper way when a position of authority is obtained. The success of an officer depends more on this than on anything else."

P. J. Neff of St. Louis, assistant to the president of the Missouri Pacific lines, addressing a meeting of the motor transport division of the association, declared railroads of the country have lost $360,000,000 in gross passenger revenues since 1920. While motorbuses have been responsible for some of this loss, Mr. Neff said the privately owned automobile was responsible for the greater part.

In the discussion that followed, the fact was brought out that Pullman travel is in a "healthy condition" throughout the country, and that the reduction in passenger revenues has been most noticeable in day-coach traffic.

## LAW INVOKED AGAINST ELGIN, JOLIET RAILROAD

WASHINGTON (AP) — The law against a railroad transporting in interstate commerce commodities in which it has an interest has been invoked against the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad by the justice department. The filing of a petition for writ of mandamus in the United States court in Chicago was announced June 19.

The department alleged to the court that all the capital stock of the railroad is owned by the United States Steel Corporation and that the railroad company is engaged in transporting in interstate commerce commodities manufactured and mined by certain subsidiaries of the steel corporation.

## April Exports to the Orient Show Increase

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In spite of disturbing political conditions in China and India, the Far East section of the Department of Commerce reports that United States trade with the Orient was encouraging during April. China bought 18 per cent, Japan 17 per cent, and India 5 per cent more goods from this country than during March.

With a few exceptions, the report states, there was a general increase all along the line of American staples sold to Chinese markets. Exports totaled $10,995,000 in value, compared to $9,300,000 for March. The figure is, however, 17 per cent below that for the corresponding month in 1929. Imports from China rose from $12,733,000 to $13,142,000.

To Japan the export of raw cotton was nearly doubled and that of automotive products trebled over the figures for March. Iron, steel and mineral oils showed increased activity and tended to counterbalance some reduction in wheat, machinery and fertilizer shipments. The value of exports to Japan increased from $15,559,000 for March to $18,325,000 for April.

Export trade to India also showed an increase, although there was a 4 per cent decline in imports from India. Exports for April were valued at $3,752,000, an advance of $190,000 over the previous month. Imports from India declined from $10,696,000 to $10,255,000.

Losses experienced in transactions with the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines and smaller amounts with each of the remaining countries concerned, tended to reduce the value of the total exports from the United States to the Far East for the month to $51,438,000.

This amount was 1 per cent less than for the March total of $51,992,000. Greater activity, noted in shipments of raw cotton, lumber, kerosene and aniline dyes, was outbalanced by losses in iron and steel, machinery, leaf tobacco and automotive products.

Compared with April, 1929, however, when exports to the Far East footed up $67,679,000, the April, 1930, total represented a loss of 24 per cent. This decrease affected every country in the Orient but was relatively heavier in the Dutch East Indies and Ceylon where purchases of American goods were cut in half. In both instances, the largest part of the reduction was in the value of automotive products, but the Dutch East Indies required also less machinery and iron and steel for the development of its mineral oil projects.

## Robinson Radioes in Favor of Pact

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, who helped negotiate the London Naval Treaty, says that it is "difficult to comprehend" the argument of the pact's opponents that it involved a sacrifice of American safety.

The Arkansan delivered a radio address on June 21 under the auspices of the National Grange, continuing the series of such speeches by sponsors and foes of the treaty that has kept the issue before the public while it awaits consideration in the Senate.

This address was confined almost entirely to an exposition of the terms of the pact, in the course of which he took the various categories one by one, explaining the relative strength of the three signatory nations as provided by the treaty.

The controversy over the cruiser clauses, he said, "narrows itself down to the choice between eight-inch guns as against six-inch gun armament on three ships under the general board's proposal, and additional 8500-ton six-inch cruiser under the treaty."

As between the United States and Great Britain, he said, the net difference in cruiser tonnage was 15,500 tons in favor of the latter. He termed this difference trivial in view of America's advantage in eight-inch gun cruisers.

## PROVISIONAL FUNDS VOTED NEGRO COLLEGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENSBORO, N. C.—David D. Jones, president, during chapel exercises at Bennett College for Women, a Negro institution, under the care of the Methodist board of education, announced that the general education board of New York had voted the institution a provisional $250,000 endowment fund.

Dr. Jones said the college will receive $200,000 from a $1,750,000 fund the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church will make available, provided an additional $50,000 is raised in North Carolina.

## CANADIAN NEWSPRINT HEARING ADJOURNED

OTTAWA, (AP) — Announcing that time is lacking this summer to complete the case, the Board of Railway Commissioners adjourned on June 21 until Oct. 6, the hearing on increased freight rates announced a year ago by Canadian carriers on newsprint to the United States.

The hearing has been in progress for a week and more than two weeks additional evidence remains to be heard. Newsprint manufacturers are opposing the increase in rates, which have been suspended by the board.

## DAYTONA BEACH OPENS NIGHT AIR MAIL LINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Formal dedication of a municipal airport and inauguration of the night air mail service marked the annual convention of Florida postmasters here recently.

The field here has just been lighted, making possible the arrival of night air mail from Tampa and Miami, which joins with the night air mail that goes on to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, reaching these cities the following morning.

# Mellon Denies New Tariff Law Will Retard Foreign Commerce

(Continued from Page 1)

that the President intended appointing some outstanding economists. So that he might the more readily obtain authorities, the commissioners' salaries were increased to $11,000 a year.

In answer to the question of whether the enactment of the Hawley-Smoot tariff would, in his opinion, adversely affect the business interests of the United States, and retard a business recovery, Mr. Mellon said:

I do not believe that it will. It seems to me that fears and criticisms have been greatly exaggerated. Whenever a new protective tariff law has been enacted gloomy prophecies have been made. They have failed to materialize as far back as I can remember, and my memory goes back many years. The rates in the bill as it passed the House a year ago were higher than in the bill recently signed by the President. Yet business at that time did not take alarm. There seems to be no reason why it should now. I know of no industry that is seriously hurt, while those industries which needed additional protection and received it are benefited.

**Buying Will Continue**

I have canvassed the situation with the Secretary of Commerce, and the notion that this law is going to destroy our foreign trade, expressed in some quarters, is certainly without foundation. The United States will continue to buy a vast quantity of foreign products and to sell the products of its farms, mines and factories all over the world.

In so far as imports are concerned, foreign nations that do business with us would do well to remember that the all-important factor is the maintenance of the high purchasing power and standard of living of the American people.

The enactment of this measure brings to an end 15 months of uncertainty. American industries know now where they stand and will, I am confident, adjust themselves without difficulty to new conditions. There seems to be an impression that the new bill makes a sweeping revision upward of existing rates.

While it is true that there is a sharp increase in rates applicable to the agricultural schedule, generally speaking, other rates cahnot be said to have been advanced sufficiently to alter substantially our existing economic position. In fact, only a comparatively few of the major items have been changed.

**No Tariff Perfect**

I do not mean to imply that the bill is free from defects. No tariff bill is, but this measure at least by its own terms provides the means whereby inequalities and errors may be adjusted. I look upon the flexible provisions as highly important. I believe that they offer the opportunity not only to correct errors and to adjust rates to meet new and changing conditions, but that they lay a foundation for a business-like method of tariff revision, free from the pull of sectional and political interests that seem to make a scientific and well-balanced revision by the legislative body almost impossible.

If these provisions are intelligently and courageously applied, they should go a long way toward making another legislative revision of the tariff unnecessary for many years to come. This of itself is of inestimable benefit to business, for there is nothing more unfavorable to prosperity than uncertainty and frequent necessity to adjust economic conditions to legislative enactments.

In short, it seems to me that the final enactment of the tariff law, far from placing new obstacles in the way of business recovery, removes one by eliminating the uncertainty of the last 15 months, and by its promise of more business-like revision in the future makes a definite contribution to business stability.

# FEDERAL AID TO STATE PARKS IS ADVOCATED

### National Conference in North Carolina Brought to Conclusion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINVILLE, N. C.—Josephus Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, presided over the closing session on June 21 of the National State Parks conference which heard Tom Deering, secretary of the State-County Parks and Beaches Association of San Diego, Calif., talk on "Save Those Beaches."

M. A. Mattoon of Asheville, supervisor of Pisgah National Forest, spoke of the Boone development and the economic value of state parks and their influence upon value of adjacent property was described by Jay Downer, chief engineer of the Westchester County, New York, park commission.

The subject of federal aid for state parks was outlined by Wilbur A. Nelson of the University of Virginia faculty and Prof. John R. Fitzsimmons of Iowa State College talked on "Taking Stock of a State's Recreational Sources."

Northwestern North Carolina's recreational and development council, including 19 mountain towns of the State, was indorsed. Towns represented in the council are located in an area stretching from Sparta in Alleghany County to Tryon in Polk County.

The purpose of the organization is to present knowledge of the section's beauties and industrial wealth to outdoor lovers throughout the country. Hugh McRae of Linville is a principal mover in the new organization.

## McLEAN WILL HEAD POWER ENGINEERS

SALEM, Mass. (AP)—Charles E. McLean of Worcester was elected president of the New England States Association of the National Association of Power Engineers July 20. Others elected were Arthur A. Austin, Springfield, vice-president; Karl B. Powers, Cambridge, secretary; Walter H. Damon, Springfield, treasurer; John C. Derway, Hartford, Conn., conductor, and Clarence Warner, Pittsfield, doorkeeper. The convention city for next year will not be chosen until a later date.

**GIRL SCOUT DIRECTOR RESIGNS**

NEW YORK (AP)—The resignation of Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin as national director of the Girl Scouts was announced June 19. Mrs. Rippin, who held the post for 11 years, resigned to write her observations of girls and women.

## Buffalo Group Plans Enforcement Drive

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Headquarters have been opened here from which the Citizens' Committee of 17,000 for Law Enforcement will direct a counter drive to that being waged by several wet organizations. A permanent secretary will be in charge from 9 in the morning until 9 at night daily. She will be assisted by a corps of hostesses. A reference library is being established, and a supply of literature will be maintained for distribution.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Committee of 17,000 for Law Enforcement, Mrs. John Ross, known as "Mother" Ross, head of the Buffalo White Light Mission for the last 28 years, contrasted conditions favorably with those of two decades back.

Mrs. Ross introduced comparative figures compiled by the Buffalo Police Department which show that the number of cases of drunkenness has decreased since 1902, almost steadily year by year. Nineteen hundred seventeen, the exception, was the peak for arrests of this nature.

## GALSWORTHY OPENS MEETING OF P. E. N. CLUB

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The P. E. N. Club conference opened here on June 20 with representatives of all European nations present. The opening speech was made by John Galsworthy, followed by the Speaker of the Polish Diet, Ignace Daszynski, and the president of the Polish section of the P. E. N. Club, Ferdinand Goetel.

Mr. Galsworthy emphasized the important work for international peace done by the club. The conclusion of the conference will be held in Cracow on June 23. The diplomatic corps attended the opening session.

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# CHAUTAUQUA LIST OF EVENTS GIVES BROAD INTEREST

## Musical Features of 57th Annual Session, Opening June 26, Lead Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—More than 500 major events, including a diversified series of lectures, concerts, operas, dramatic entertainments, club projects, summer schools and other activities, are comprised in the program of the fifty-seventh session of Chautauqua Institution, made public on June 21, by Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president.

The first week of the assembly, which opens on June 26, will be marked by a program including an institute sponsored by members of the Woman's Club with speakers of international importance.

The musical features of the session will be more complete and varied than any given in previous years, according to the announcement. Many of the world's foremost musical interpreters will attend the session; a series of symphony and chamber music concerts and operatic performances and a summer school program are scheduled. Albert Stoessel and his New York orchestra will return to Chautauqua for the ninth summer engagement of six weeks, from July 15 to Aug. 24, and will present a series of 40 concerts. Mischa Mischakoff, recently appointed concertmaster of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, will be concertmaster and Georges Barrere, who is widely known as an artist and as leader of the Barrere Little Symphony, will be associate conductor and solo flutist.

**Six Operas to Be Played**

Among the guest conductors who will appear during the summer are Dr. Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music, and Sandor Harmati, a brilliant young Hungarian conductor.

The program for the season includes a number of works by such American composers as Janssen, Griffes, Eichheim, Hanson, Whithorne, Guion, Stoessel, Goldmark, Kramer and Gardner. Four of the symphonies to be performed will be new to Chautauqua audiences. They are: Bloch's "Four Episodes," Prokofieff's "Classic Symphony," Debussy's "Three Nocturnes" and Bach's "Peasant Cantata."

Opera will form another important phase of the Chautauqua musical season. The Opera Association was launched last year with Mr. Stoessel as general director and Alfredo Valenti as stage director. The program has been expanded this season to include six operas: "Faust," "Hansel and Gretel," "The Prodigal Son," "Pagliacci," "Martha" and "Mme. Butterfly."

**Drama Well Represented**

The Chautauqua Chamber Music Society will enter upon its third year, offering many programs of choral singing, with performances of several oratorios and other works scheduled under the direction of Prof. Robert Lee Osburn. Harrison Potter, of the Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., will be associate conductor. Organ recitals will be included regularly, with Prof. Walter E. Howe, of Abbott Academy, Andover, Mass., presiding at the large Massey organ.

For the music student who wishes to pursue summer studies in an environment affording the utmost in cultural and recreational activities, Chautauqua offers courses accredited by New York University. The public school music department is organized and conducted under the general supervision of Dr. Hollis Dann, head of the department of music, School of Education, New York University. The university will grant the same credits for courses completed at Chautauqua as are allowed for similar courses offered at the New York University summer school for teachers and supervisors of music.

The institution will offer an unusual dramatic program by the Cleveland Playhouse, one of the country's leading groups of amateur artists, which will present a season of repertory under the direction of K. Elmo Lowe with Max Eisenstat as technical director and Clarence Kavanaugh as stage director. They will present: "The Importance of Being Earnest," July 7 and 10; "Sun-Up," July 14 and 17; "Candida," July 22 and 24; "Beyond the Horizon," July 29 and 31, and "The Mollusc," Aug. 6 and 7.

Kenneth Macgowan will deliver a series of lectures in the second and third weeks of July, on the following subjects: "Eugene O'Neill; the Man and His Work"; "Toward a National Theater"; "The Drama in University and Community Playhouses"; "The New Stage Craft"; "Theater Production, from Manuscript to First Night"; "Religion and the Theater." Mr. Macgowan traveled about 13,000 miles to collect the material on which his Chautauqua lectures will be based.

The series of individual addresses will include talks by Jose Kelly of Mexico City on "Present Day Conditions in Mexico," on Aug. 6, 7 and 8; Strickland Gillilan, of Washington, D. C., will give "A Confidential Confab," on July 8, and Bata Kindai Amgoza Ibn Lobagola, of Africa, will tell the story of his life on July 19.

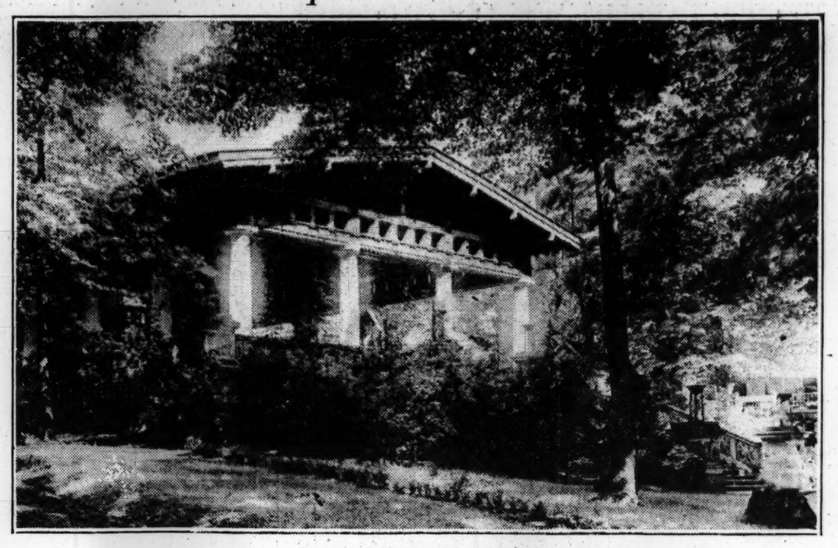
**Days to Be Full of Activity**

Among the lecture series will be "Some World Problems of Today," by Dr. Paul Harvey of New York City; "Literary Tendencies Today," by Dr. Richard Burton of Englewood, N. J.; "Where East Meets West," by Ameen Rihani, Arabian poet and statesman; "Present Problems of American Life," by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs; "Contemporary Social Problems," by Edith Hale Swift; "Japanese Current Events," by Mrs. H. E. Coleman, and "The New World of Physical Discovery," by Prof. Floyd L. Darrow. Other lecture series include English, literature, art, history, sociology, expression and similar topics.

The women's clubs program, which will be one of the opening features of the session, will occupy five days, June 30 to July 4. Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the Chautauqua Woman's Club, will welcome leading club women from all parts of the country who will attend the sessions. Among them will be Mrs. John P. Sippel, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, Mrs. Ben Hooper, chairman of the international relations department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, chairman of the memorial committee of the Washington Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, and Miss Violet Oakley, distinguished mural painter.

Morning, afternoon and evening programs have been planned with speakers discussing problems facing the United States today. At the end of each daily session, informal discussions will take place. The idea behind the conference, Mrs. Pennybacker said, is to encourage women to take a more active part in world affairs and carry back to their respective communities the stimulating thoughts and ideals which have been presented and discussed at the meetings. Practically every state in the Union will be represented either on the speakers' platform or in the audience.

## Chautauqua Interest Centers Here



HALL OF PHILOSOPHY, CHAUTAUQUA

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Zona McCracken, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Grace M. Mertz, Lansing, Mich.
Mrs. Myrtle P. Davis, Pontiac, Mich.
John Keller, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice G. Rood, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Florence W. Faithorn, San Francisco, Calif.
Nathaniel Faithorn, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Grace Dougherty, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret E. Shepard, Portola, Calif.
Mrs. Rose B. Bunce, Fenton, Mich.
Mrs. Gertrude B. Kay, Belmont, Mass.
Mrs. Minnie B. Smith, Milwaukee, Wis.
G. R. Smith, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Bertha Atkins, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha G. Carley, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. W. E. Foale, Saginaw, Mich.
Marjorie Foale, Saginaw, Mich.
Florence E. Trombley, Boston, Mass.
Flora Trombley, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Christine R. Peters, Glendale, Calif.
Lynne B. Trick, Boston, Mass.
Charles P. Beltle, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Ada Allan Booth, Mount Morris, Ill.
Margaret D. McCormick, Riverside, Ill.
J. H. McCormick, Riverside, Ill.
Robert D. McNaughton, Winthrop, Mass.
Alvah S. Booth, Mount Morris, Ill.
Mrs. Howard E. Branch, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Frederick N. Branch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Betty H. Branch, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Beatrice M. Wilson, Aberdeen, Wash.
Carl Wilson, Aberdeen, Wash.
Miss Alice L. Vail, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Ella Bowser, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Mrs. C. I. Cook, Menominee, Mich.
Henriette K. Veuni, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. O. L. Swanke, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Katie M. Swanke, El Reno, Okla.
Miss Katheryn Hamlin, Kansas City, Mo.
W. H. Ragan, Independence, Kan.
Helen Bean, Springfield, Mo.
Mrs. E. Louise Dickey, Boston, Mass.
Robert E. Rudolph, Paducah, Ky.
Mrs. Mary Viola Furbush, Swampscott, Mass.
Norma Bridgeworth, Yonkers, N. Y.
Emme T. Bridgeworth, Yonkers, N. Y.
Erving A. Furbush, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Esther V. Furbush, Swampscott, Mass.
Mrs. N. Constance Re, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. Lillie Bostock, Toronto, Canada.

**STOCK INQUIRY SOUGHT**

WASHINGTON (AP) — Appointment of a special committee to investigate the extent to which the "tremendous professional short selling of stock" was responsible for the present decline on the stock market and that of November, 1929, was proposed in a resolution June 19 by Adolph J. Sabath (D.), Representative from Illinois.

## Nation to Study War Resources

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress gave final approval June 20 to legislation to authorize a commission to study the problem of drafting the nation's resources in time of war.

The measure was sent to the President after the House agreed to Senate amendments eliminating proposals for studies of policies to be followed in event of war and into the use of private property without profit to its owners.

Its purpose is to have the commission ascertain the best method by which Congress may propose an amendment to the Constitution to draft the nation's resources in wartime in order to promote peace and to equalize the burdens and minimize the profits of war.

Specific provision was made to prohibit a study of conscription of labor.

The resolution has been before Congress in various forms since the World War and has been sponsored by the American Legion and other patriotic organizations.

## U. S. MIDSHIPMEN VISITING FRANCE

CHERBOURG, France (AP) — The United States battleships Arkansas, Florida and Utah, bearing 1000 Annapolis midshipmen on a practice cruise, arrived here on June 21. They were saluted by a battery of the Cherbourg Arsenal. The Arkansas, flagship of the cruise, returned the salute.

Capt. George Washington Steele, the United States Military Naval Attaché at Paris, accompanied by French naval and port authorities and the American Consul, Samuel H. Wiley, immediately went aboard the Arkansas to welcome the officers and midshipmen here.

**AUTOMOBILE ABUSE STOPPED**

NEW YORK (AP)—The practice of towing away and impounding automobiles for parking beyond the time limit was ordered discontinued June 20 by Dr. William Shroeder Jr., chairman of the Sanitation Commission. A $10 fine assessed owners to retrieve their cars did not cover the towing expenses, Dr. Shroeder said.

# POWER GROUP FAVORS STATE SUPERVISION

(Continued from Page 1)

quency. The frequency rapidly increased. Jugoslavia, Rumania and Poland are much interested in this means of transportation. Special garages, workshops and trained men, however, are needed in order to obtain the best results.

New types of engines were discussed at this meeting which centered primarily around the advantages and disadvantages of the light heavy-oil engine and the gasoline engine. As a solution lying between these two the Swedish low pressure heavy-oil engine designed by Mr. Hesselmann, of Stockholm, was favorably mentioned by two speakers.

This engine compresses pure air whereupon heavy oil is sprayed into the combustion chamber. Ignition takes place by spark plug which enables the use of far less power pressures than those needed by the Diesel engine, thus permitting a decrease in weight. This engine operates with a maximum pressure of 24 atmospheres and a medium pressure of eight atmospheres. The number of revolutions ranges from 400 to 2400.

The savings of fuel consumption is estimated at 30 per cent compared with the gasoline engine and of fuel cost at 73 per cent. This engine, therefore, has practically the weight and revolutions of a gasoline engine while using the cheap, safe heavy oil of the Diesel engine.

It could thus be run in automobiles, Prof. Edvard Hubendick of the Technical High School, Stockholm, said. Its starting and flexibility are described as good. The Augsburg Nuernberg Diesel engine factory has now developed an engine for Diesel locomotives devloping 200 horsepower per cylinder at a weight of 23 kilograms per horsepower.

**Oxygen-Hydrogen Engine**

Dr. Noeggerath described a new oxygen and oxygen-hydrogen engine. By means of pressure-electrolysis at 200 atmospheres he is able to produce cheap oxygen and hydrogen, which may be stored by power plants during the night hours and serve as fuel in a new engine having four cylinders. The first model has four cylinders and runs 2400 revolutions per minute.

Baron Shiba, director, Aeronautic Research Institute, Tokyo, explained how, at his institute, a part of the combustion chamber of the Diesel engine had been covered with thick glass plate enabling a fast moving camera to take pictures of spraying.

Referring to a paper submitted by Dr. H. C. Dickinson, United States Bureau of Standards, one speaker explained that German engineers today not only investigate the physical and chemical properties of fuel but also pay much attention to its reaction in the engine.

In the committee discussing the building and operation of large power plants it was declared that the momentary reserve which takes several minutes to get started was useless. By placing the most favorable steam consumption of turbines and the best performance of boilers below full load and by distributing momentary reserve over several machines the cost of the operation of momentary reserve was exceedingly low.

Dr. Friedrich Muenzinger, boiler expert, defended boilers against the criticism voiced a few days before. He drew special attention to combined coal and coal dust combustion, which is beginning to show very promising development, he said.

The question of coupling different power plants and distribution systems is in a phase of evolution, Prof. A. Rachel writes in his general report prepared on this subject for the Second World Power Conference.

The three papers which have been submitted, he writes, show that the coöperation of different power plants is no longer limited to the coupling of plants having a different seasonal water supply or of local and long-distance plants or of base and peak steam power plants. The problem now under consideration is the coupling of steam and hydroelectric plants across great distances supplying large territories, even the coupling of electricity and gas.

The support of the hydroelectric plant by a steam power plant is becoming increasingly important, especially when the further development of water power threatens to become too expensive. In Italy, 98 per cent of the total consumption of electric power was produced by hydroelectric plants, in 1928, according to a paper submitted by E. Cesari.

Italy has, moreover, six steam power plants located in Genoa, Turbogo, Piaceza, Marghera, near Venice, Livorno and Naples, all of which coöperate with hydroelectric plants. Italy does not have a very ample water supply and all water power suitable for the generation of electricity has been developed so that further development is becoming increasingly expensive. Thus, Mr. Cesari concludes, there is a limit to the economy of erecting hydro plants, even in a country lacking other kinds of fuel.

Wherever power generation is based on coal, the question arises whether it would be possible to couple electric power plants with gas works, maybe even to link up the distribution and sale of electricity and gas. T. H. Ploppa, Germany, prepared a paper discussing the coupled gas and electricity plant Kiel-Wik.

The preliminary condition for such coöperation, he writes, is that both plants use the same kind of fuel. This enables the joint purchase and transportation of fuel and a joint transportation of the refuse. Surplus gas may be used under the boilers of the electric power plant. The gas work and power plant may exchange steam. By uniting the workshops, by joint bookkeeping, joint administration, resulting in a reduction of the staff, considerable savings may be made. Two such coupled plants can also coöperate in laying cables and pipes.

Mr. Ploppa then discusses the interesting scheme of coupling three different systems: an electric power plant, an ordinary gas works and a lignite gas works. The semi-coke of the lignite gas works, ordinarily difficult to sell, may be used as fuel by the electric power plant. Gas from lignite power plants may be also used in cities, recent experiments seem to prove. Thus it would be possible to mix it with the gas of ordinary gas works, the writer believes.

N. E. Funk, United States, points out in his paper how the hydroelectric and the steam power plant supplement one another. The most economic form of coöperation, he believes, is to let the hydroelectric plant supply the base load during times of high water and let the steam power plant take care of the peak load. In times of low water the reverse should be the case.

## Negro Professor Lauds New Policy in East Africa

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dralain Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard University, Washington, D. C., the first Negro Rhodes scholar, Oxford and Harvard graduate, is high in praise of the British Government's proposals for a new policy in east Africa.

Mr. Locke, who has just arrived in England, told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "These proposals amount practically to a Magna Charta for Africa. Great Britain will be the first country to found a colonial policy upon the progressive international sanctions laid down by the Covenant of the League of Nations and the mandates."

For many years Mr. Locke has studied the working of the mandate system for the American Foreign Policy Association. He further said: "The proposals extend the mandate idea from Tanganyika, one of the three territories concerned, to Uganda, a protectorate, and to Kenya, a colony. Together with a policy based on Lord Lugard's program, which prevails in British West Africa, the proposals regarding east Africa should have a far-reaching effect on conditions in south Africa.

"Essentially the principles are the same as those involved in the Interracial Council Movement in the United States, the surest practical means of effecting progress and adjustment in the race problem. East Africa cannot go so far yet with regard to joint councils, but the British Government happily recognizes that all proposals affecting native interests should be referred to native councils." Mr. Locke stated that the son of the late paramount chief of Uganda is now at Howard University.

## BOLIVIAN INSURGENTS DRIVEN OUT OF TOWN

LA PAZ (AP)—The insurgent movement of Roberto Hinojosa, Bolivian radical leader, received a severe reverse June 20 at the hands of loyal Bolivian soldiers when Hinojosa and the main body of his 100 or so followers were driven out of the frontier town of Villazon, which they had held since Tuesday.

The Bolivian Government was not immediately informed whether they had taken refuge in the hills or recrossed the line into Argentina. A few shots were exchanged, and a Communist named Loza, one of Hinojosa's lieutenants, was captured.

**RECALL ELECTION HELD UP**

DETROIT (AP) — Arthur Webster, circuit judge, June 21, issued an order restraining the city clerk from calling a recall mayoralty election until the legality of the petitions has been determined.

## Red Torrent Floods All Bulgaria —With Large, Juicy Strawberries

### June Brings Treasures of Roses From the Most Productive Rose Valleys in Europe and Cherries of Blackest Purple and Myriads of Crimson Poppies

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—Bulgaria is aflame with red—the red of strawberries. Never was there such abundance as there is this year and that is saying a great deal, for Bulgaria always revels in luscious fruit, of which the strawberry comes first while the grape remains the longest.

Every morning now there pour into Sofia streams of green, hand-made willow baskets covered with gay red mosquito netting and heaped with large, sweet strawberries that fill the whole city with delightful fragrance. Multitudes of vendors push two-wheeled carts through the streets crying "Strawberries, five cents a pound," and do far more toward making people forget about economic circumstances than all the long speeches of all the wise statesmen.

These torrents of cheap strawberries, many of which are as big as eggs and most of which are the size of walnuts, are not the only glowing crimson treasures which June brings to Bulgaria. First come the roses in the most productive rose valley in Europe, later vast quantities of large, juicy cherries ranging from pink to blackest purple and, finally, myriads of wild poppies which cover countless little fields and meadows with waving crimson mantles as imposing as royalty ever wore.

Is it any wonder that on the land and under the sun which produces these things Bulgarians have become the most famous gardeners in southeast Europe?

## Methodists to Spend $50,000 to Aid Drys

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Plans for a $50,000 campaign of prohibition education have been approved by the World Service Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Such activity is urgent, the budget committee said, "in view of the present emergency in the field of national prohibition and in view of the vigorous propaganda now being waged against the Eighteenth Amendment to our national Constitution." The commission advised that the fund be raised in units of $25 or more from individuals and that a committte be established to form and execute the educational program.

A fund of $10,000,000 for world service activities is to be asked from the church for 1930, the commission decided. This is used for such services as home and foreign missions, theological schools, pensions and homes.

## BRITISH TO LEARN OF ADVERTISING AID

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Over 1000 delegates are assembled at Hastings on June 21 for Great Britain's annual advertising convention.

The conference will last four days, during which an endeavor will be made to prove how increased trade at home and abroad can be secured through advertising. Among speakers will be Lord Riddell, J. H. Thomas, Sir Oswald Mosley and Sir Eric Geddes.

## NATIONALIST GUNBOATS TO BLOCKADE TIENTSIN

SHANGHAI (AP)—A fleet of Nationalist gunboats, known as the "Manchurian squadron," was reported in Nanking dispatches June 21, as about to leave Tsingtao headquarters for Tientsin to blockade that port, which is in the hands of northern rebels.

The dispatches said the state council ordered the squadron to Tientsin to close the port and inspect all ships seeking to enter or leave.

## Power Board to Be Independent Agency

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reorganization of the federal power commission into an independent agency of five commissioners to devote their entire time to the administration of the nation's water power resources was assured, June 19, when congressional action was completed on legislation relieving the present organization.

Final action by the House on the conference report of a Senate bill marked the fulfillment of another request of President Hoover in his annual message to Congress. The measure will relieve the Secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture, of the burdensome duty.

The reorganization will become effective after three of the commissioners have assumed their posts. Not more than three may come from one political party and the appointments are from one to five years successively. Each is to receive $10,000 annually.

In addition to the reorganization provision, the measure authorizes the commission to provide new personnel to handle phases of work formerly done by the Agriculture, Interior and War Departments.

## DR. AYDELOTTE SAILS FOR SOUTH AMERICA

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, on June 20 sailed for South America, where he will consult educators concerning the extension to Latin-American countries of the Guggenheim scholarships for research.

Dr. Aydelotte is chairman of the educational advisory board of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation which awards the scholarships. He sailed direct for Buenos Aires and plans to visit large educational institutions of Argentina, Uruguay and Chile.

**SENATE CONFIRMS DANFORTH**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate on June 20 confirmed the nomination of Charles H. Danforth, now in command of Selfridge Field, Michigan, as Brigadier-General and assistant to the Chief of the Army Air Corps.

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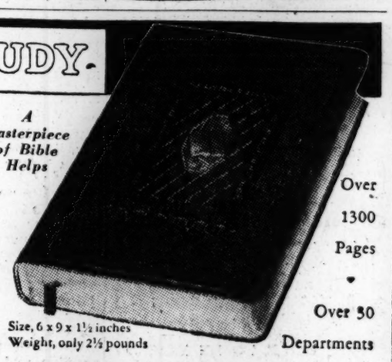

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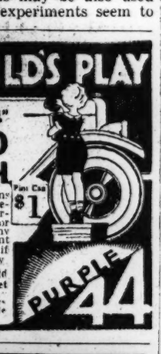


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# MacMILLAN OFF ON EIGHTH TRIP TO THE ARCTIC

## Schooner Bowdoin Leaves Wiscasset, Me., for North Country

WISCASSET, Me. (AP)—Provisioned and manned by a veteran crew and carrying a 10-year-old cabin boy, the schooner Bowdoin is leaving here today on Commander Donald B. MacMillan's eighth trip to the northland.

William Thomas Jr., 10 years of age, son of Dr. W. A. Thomas of Chicago, was shipped for cabin duty for the three months' trip which will take the party to Newfoundland, Labrador, Greenland and Iceland. The explorer said the lad, one of eight Chicago youths to make the cruise, was the youngest cabin boy ever to sail with him or with any other arctic expedition.

Commander MacMillan said the present trip was for the purpose of checking previous observations at Nain, Labrador, and for further exploration in Greenland and Iceland.

Following his schedule of previous years, Commander MacMillan planned to drop anchor at Christmas Cove, and proceed June 22 to Monhegan Island, where compasses will be adjusted. He expected to reach Bar Harbor June 22.

Among the equipment in the hold of the Bowdoin was two portable organs for the mission and school at Nain. Comander MacMillan said the Eskimos of the region never had seen an organ.

In addition to the eight Chicago boys, the Bowdoin is manned by a crew of five, veterans of earlier arctic trips.

## Bureau Secretaries Tour New England

The attractions which New England offers to the automobile tourist, from Cape Cod to the White Mountains and the Maine woods, are being viewed by 24 touring bureau secretaries in a tour sponsored by the New England American Automobile Association Conference.

Arriving in Boston June 20, the party had covered the south shore and Cape Cod, besides visiting Bridgeport, Conn., New Haven, Hartford, Westerly, R. I., Newport, Providence, Fall River and Plymouth. The party is to continue through Worcester, Fitchburg and Haverhill, then going to Portsmouth, N. H., Portland and the Maine coast, Bangor, Augusta, Poland Spring, the White Mountains, Rutland, Manchester and Vermont and then over the Mohawk Trail. The tour will end at Springfield, Mass., June 29.

Similar to tours conducted in 1928 and 1929, the visit is expected not only to increase the tourist influx into New England but to aid other parts of the United States to understand the region's scenic and economic attractions. The visiting secretaries are from the area east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River.

## Trolley Schedules Cut in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP) — The State Public Utilities Commission June 20 approved new schedules of the United Electric Railways, cutting 648 daily bus and trolley trips from lines in all parts of the central and northern sections of the State, in the traction company's announced program of economy, to offset a sharp decline in operating revenues.

Action of the local trolley company followed closely after publication of an interview with Frank D. Comerford, president of the New England Power Association, parent organization of the United Electric Railways, who asserted that abandonment of the system to city or state operation might be necessary unless some means were found to counteract the decrease in revenue.

Should private enterprise fail to operate the United Electric Railways at a profit, said Zenas W. Bliss, chairman of the State Tax Commission and one of the State's representatives on the directorate of the United Electric Railways, the State should aid in its operation, because the system is vitally necessary to its welfare.

## Many Cities Plan Colonial Program Week of June 22

Massachusetts' open season for tercentenary observances appears to be in full swing, with dozens of activities scheduled for the week beginning June 22, and continuous exhibits opened for the summer in a number of historic spots within the Commonwealth.

Boston observes "Tercentenary Sunday," June 22, with a free flower and strawberry show at Horticultural Hall; Gloucester dedicates a tablet, marking the old meetinghouse at "The Green"; Lynnfield observes the day with a union service in the Town Hall; North Andover ministers combine in a large service at North Parish Church; Reading opens a "home-coming week" with special church services; the Puritan Village at Salem remains open; the New England Colonial Village welcomes visitors in West Springfield, with commemorative services throughout the city; the Mission House at Stockbridge keeps its latchstring out; and at Sudbury there will be a union service in the First Puritan Church.

Other celebrations scheduled during the week will take place in Medford, New Bedford, Reading, South Dartmouth, Waltham, Swampscott, Cambridge, Lynn, Brookline, Haverhill, Abington and Wakefield. These include such attractions as old home weeks, pageants, field days, concerts, dedications and exhibitions.

## Mrs. Burnham Heads Legion Auxiliary

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass. (AP) — Mrs. Lillian Burnham of Gloucester was elected president of the Masssachusetts American Legion Auxiliary here, June 20, at the eleventh annual convention.

Vice-presidents chosen were: Mrs. Gertrude McLoughlin, Boston; Mrs. Aurilla T. Adams, Stockbridge, and Mrs. Emma Lovejoy, Melrose. Miss Anna Maleady of Fall River was re-elected secretary.

Seven of the nine delegates-at-large to the national convention elected: Miss Genevieve Burns, Brockton; Dr. Mary Clune, Springfield; Mrs. Helen Bornley, Boston; Mrs. Emma Lovejoy, Melrose; Mrs. George W. Knowlton, West Upton; Mrs. Elizabeth McNamara, Cambridge, and Miss Mary B. Murphy of Norwood.

The retiring state president, Miss Anna Manion, was chosen alternate National Committee Woman.

The plans for the national convention to be held at Boston in October in connection with the American Legion convention were discussed.

## Brockton Dedicates All-Wars Memorial

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BROCKTON, Mass.—A war memorial honoring the Veterans of All Wars was dedicated in this city June 20, with several hundred persons in attendance. David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Senator from Massachusetts, delivered the main address.

The structure cost approximately $200,000. It will be utilized as a center of veteran activities.

George H. Leach presided at the dedication ceremonies. He was presented by Dr. Henry F. Weston.

The historical significance of the building was outlined by Bernard Sexton. George I. Crowell, contractor, presented the keys to Mayor Bent, who in turn gave them to William L. Wright, chairman of the administration committee.

## Tonight at the Pops

March, "Radetzky" ..... J. Strauss
Overture to "Poet and Peasant" ... Suppé
Country Gardens ..... Grainger
Fantasia, "Rigoletto" ..... Verdi
"An American in Paris" ..... Gershwin
"Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
"España," Waltz ..... Waldteufel
Fairy Tales ..... Komzak
University of Maine March .... Fenstad

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Hotel Statler; assembly and dinner, Bellingham Chelsea High School. Ballroom and Foyer, 6:30; dinner, New England Gas and Electric Systems, 6:30.

**Theaters**

Wilbur—"Broken Dishes," 8:15.

**EVENTS SUNDAY**

Free showing of peonies, roses, sweet peas and strawberries, Horticultural Hall, 2 until 9.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain: "To the Top of Mt. Rainier," travel talk illustrated with lantern slides, by Miss Sawyer, 3:30.

Gathering of members of the Teachers' College of Boston, Copley-Plaza, 3:30 to 5.

Hotel Statler; meeting and luncheon, Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau, Parlor F, 1.

Carillon recital by Kamiel Lefevere on the carillon at St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, from 3 to 4; the program:

The Bohemian Girl (Fantaisie) .....Balfe
Mon bonheur le Voilà ..... Leriche
My Old Kentucky Home .....Foster
Hymns
(a) Holy, holy, holy .....Dykes
(b) On our way rejoicing ..... Havergal
Gipsy Dance .....H. Lichner
My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean..Folk Song
The Wayside Rose .....Schubert
Intermezzo, from "Cavalleria Rusticana" Mascagni
Serenade .....Schubert

**EVENTS MONDAY**

Hotel Statler; meetings, National Association of Master Plumbers, Paror B, daily through Thursday; luncheon, Master Plumbers' Association directors, Parlor C, 1.

**Exhibitions**

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday, when the Museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions; 18th century porcelain, made at Chelsea; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings by Hollar; water colors by Winslow Homer; French illustrated books of the 18th century lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, including domestic pieces of the 17th century and services of the first churches. Loan exhibition of 100 Colonial portraits, representing as far as possible those most active in the affairs of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. June 19 to Sept. 21, inclusive.

Isabella Stewart Gardener Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; French paintings, drawings and prints.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1.30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free. Take Jamaica Plain car from Park or Dudley Street to Moraine Street. North American Indian articles. Dolls of all costumes and countries, including early New England. Natural history and exhibits of peoples from world-wide sources.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Japanese flower paintings and Japanese stencils.

Cambridge Museum for Children—Stamp exhibition of several exhibits showing world products. Several of these have been made and loaned by Thomas Kenney of the Museum Stamp Club. Other exhibits are loaned by Dr. Arthur I. Andrews of Cambridge.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—"Tercentenary Exhibition of Art," by members and honorary associate artist members. Through June 25.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Animal studies in bronze, by Richardson White. Through June 27.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sixteenth general spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members. Through June 30.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Water colors, oils and pastels by American artists. Through July 1.

New England Society of Contemporary Arts, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors by Boston artists, new sporting prints, color prints, etchings and marine prints. Through June 28. Old and modern views of Boston. Throughout the summer.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Engravings by Austing, etchings of yacht races by Soderberg, old master prints.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting, Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary masters. Through June 30.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings from a Boston collector by Cady Bierstadt, Emmeking, Mulhaupt, Marshall Johnson and others.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils and drawings by C. A. Brodeur. Through June 28.

School of Fine Arts, 234 Beacon Street—Annual exhibit of work. Through Sept. 1. Weekdays from 9 to 1.

## Cambridge Reverts to Dressmaker Age

HOSTESSES CAMBRIDGE TERCENTENARY

Front Row, Left to Right—Mrs. R. H. Kaulbach, Mrs. Mary Wyeth Willard, Mrs. Gerard Hawkins, Miss Carolyn Saunders, Mrs. Bengaurd Wygant. Back Row, Left to Right—Mrs. F. B. Hawley, Mrs. C. P. Vosburgh, Mrs. Charles Norman Fay, Alberta Roach, Mrs. Harry Gans.

## Historic Houses in Cambridge to Open as Part of Tercentenary Observance

One of the chief treasuries of Cambridge is its number of houses which are directly connected with the history of early New England and so it is meet that the Cambridge contribution to the Tercentenary observance should be a program for opening several of the most notable of these houses.

"Cambridge Day" is to be observed every Wednesday beginning June 25, with the appointed houses open from 2 to 5:30 p m. Various Cambridge organizations assume the obligations of hospitality at houses on these days, among them the Hannah Winthrop Chapter of the D. A. R., the Cantabrigia Club, the League of Women Voters in Cambridge, and the Zonta Club.

The houses opened, including their gardens, are the Longfellow House, the Vassall House, the Lee-Nichols House, Elmwood, where James Russell Lowell lived, the Tudor House, Fay House at Radcliffe College and perhaps one or two others. The opportunity to visit these houses is an unusual one, reserved for special occasions, and visits to them will carry the thought back to the great days leading up to and including the period of the Revolution.

Tickets of admission can be obtained at the Robinson annex (which is the Old Fogg Museum at Harvard), from 9 a. m to 5 p. m. At this place the committee has on view an exhibit of old maps and views of Cambridge during its various periods of important development. One highly interesting series of maps shows Cambridge as it was laid out in 1635.

Boy and Girl Scouts aid the committee and act as guides. The houses have each been selected with a view to their intrinsic historic interest in the community as well as their architectural value; all of them show much old paneling and furniture of the so-called "priceless" days of Colonial woodworking. As well as tickets, it will be possible to obtain maps at Robinson Annex which will show visitors how to find the houses easily.

## Horticultural Show Draws Many to Hall

In keeping with the policy of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to have as many flower shows as possible during the summer weeks, one of the "in between" shows opened today at Horticultural Hall to continue through tomorrow.

While this is not an iris or peony or rose show, nevertheless the variety and excellence of all these blooms as they were placed on view made the exhibit worthy of the name of any of the three.

Remarkable vegetables from gardens of Wellesley, the Newtons, the North and South Shores are on view, scrubbed and brilliant. The finest of flowering shrubs and flowers growing in pots are benched alongside splendid single specimens, arranged either for points by themselves or for effect in combination with green.

It is an interesting commentary on the hold of floriculture on the popular taste that when the doors were opened there was a goodly number of people ready to enter, and a large attendance is expected through 9 p. m. this evening and between the hours of 1 and 9 p. m. Sunday.

## BOSTON SCHOOLS PLAN HISTORICAL EXHIBIT

The public schools of the city of Boston, under the direction of Dr. J. E. Burke, superintendent, are preparing an exhibition in connection with the Tercentenary celebration. The exhibition will show the historical growth and present accomplishment of all branches of public school education.

The exhibition will be held in the assembly hall and gymnasium of the High School of Commerce during the months of July, August and September. It is expected that it will form the nucleus of a permanent educational museum for the city.

## WEATHER PREDICTONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

**Southern New England:** Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; fresh westerly winds.

**Northern New England:** Cloudy with showers in Maine and northern New Hampshire and northern Vermont tonight; Sunday partly cloudy with showers in Maine; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh southwest shifting to west winds

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 70 | Memphis | 76 |
| Atlantic City | 72 | Montreal | 62 |
| Boston | 70 | Nantucket | 68 |
| Buffalo | 60 | New Orleans | 78 |
| Calgary | 42 | New York | 68 |
| Charleston | 78 | Philadelphia | 70 |
| Chicago | 70 | Pittsburgh | 68 |
| Denver | 64 | Portland, Me. | 68 |
| Des Moines | 72 | Portland, Ore. | 54 |
| Eastport | 52 | San Francisco | 52 |
| Galveston | 86 | St. Louis | 78 |
| Hatteras | 80 | St. Paul | 70 |
| Helena | 50 | Seattle | 54 |
| Jacksonville | 78 | Tampa | 80 |
| Kansas City | 76 | Washington | 74 |
| Los Angeles | 60 | | |

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday 7:56 p. m., Sunday 8:22 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all ehicles at 8:55 p. m.

## BOSTON LIBRARY ELECTS

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Boston Public Library held June 20 Frank W. Buxton was elected president, Mgr. A. T. Connolly, vice-president, and Miss Della J. Deery, clerk.

## Salem's 1630 Village Open for Summer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALEM, Mass.—Salem's pioneer village, especially constructed at Forest River Park as a feature of the Tercentenary celebration last week, will remain an attraction for visitors to this city throughout the remainder of the summer.

Tercentenary visitors to the pioneer village will gain a comprehensive idea of the Salem of 1630. The furniture placed in the various habitations represents the type used in the households of our forefathers. Even the plants, smaller herbs and flowers which grew in the early gardens have an important place in the pioneer village.

The village will be open to the public from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily, with special features on certain days to illustrate various activities in which the settlers engaged, such as lye and salt making, horseshoeing, fish drying, thatching, sawing wood by hand and carpentering.

## CLIFFORD ELECTED DEAN AT HARVARD

Harry Ellsworth Clifford, since 1909 the Gordon McKay professor of electrical engineering, has been chosen dean of the Harvard Engineering School. Dean Clifford will take office immediately upon his return from abroad. He was elected by the board of overseers of Harvard College at their last meeting of the current academic year.

He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, (of which he is a past chairman of the New England branch), and the Illuminating Engineering Society.

## BRITISH CRUISER TO ATTEND CUP RACES

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP) — Word was received by Mayor M. A. Sullivan from the British Embassy at Washington, June 20, that the British cruiser Danæ would arrive in Narragansett Bay on Sept. 12 and remain until the 22d. The America's Cup races are scheduled to start on Sept. 13.

Several weeks ago a report was received here that the Prince of Wales would visit this city during the America's Cup races.

## MILK PRICE TO BE RAISED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Managements of three grocery chain systems which inaugurated a milk price cut from 13 to 10 cents last Monday, announced June 20, as the result of a prolonged conference, that after next Monday the price will be raised to 12 cents. At the same time announcement was made of a half-cent reduction to 15 cents by milk retail dealers. This results from a cut from 8½ to 8 cents wholesale by the New England Milk Producers' Association.

## NO JOBLESS IN STERLING

STERLING, Mass. (AP)—There is nothing the matter with the employment situation in Sterling. Figures compiled by census officials, and announced June 20, show there is no one unemployed in this town.

## STATE PAYS LOW PRICE FOR LARGE ORDER OF FLOUR

### Gets $5.05 Rate on 15,000 Barrels for Public Institutions

The lowest price for flour since the World War has been obtained by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to supply its various institutions, George J. Cronin, state purchasing agent, announced June 21.

A contract for 15,000 barrels of flour, sufficient for a six-month supply, has been signed by the State with the Ismert-Hincke Milling Company, of Kansas City, Mo., at $5.05 a barrel. Previous prices ranged from $8.40 a barrel in 1925 to $5.97 in 1928. Last year the State paid $6.43 a barrel.

The heavy over-supply of wheat during the last year or two has resulted in the price decline, according to Mr. Cronin. To obtain the lowest price the State bought for early delivery rather than an extended shipment for a full year's supply.

The institutions will require approximately 30,000 barrels of flour a year. It is expected that the supply for the second six months of the year will be obtained at a price approximating the present figure. If it is, it will result in a saving of $40,000 as compared with the price paid last year.

## ALGERIA RATED BY WRITERS AS SECOND FRANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

geria is cereals. At the present time, 3,000,000 hectares of land are covered with wheat, barely or oats, the total crop of which attains from 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 quintals a year. On the other hand, vineyards cover an area almost as wide.

Potatoes should be mentioned also, producing 500,000 quintals a year; early fruits and vegetables 300,000 quintals; dates 1,500,000 quintals; and olive oil 300,000 hectoliters.

Owing to lack of local fuel resources, industry is as yet little developed in Algeria, with the exception of mines. These are constantly improving. Iron ore stands in the first rank with an annual output of 2,000,000 tons. Next comes zinc, 40,000 tons, and finally copper, 20,000 tons.

The most important mineral wealth of the country, however, is in phosphates, the global production of this ore reaching 800,000 tons a year. The Department of Constantine contains possibly the largest phosphate mine in the world. This mine, known as the Djebel-onk (the onk's mountain) is said to contain more than 1,000,000,000 tons of ore.

Before 1830 Algeria did not know that such wealth existed but, thanks to the uninterrupted efforts of its settlers, this land of poverty has now become a new country.

## Colors to Feature Plumbers' Meeting

The depth of color will be plumbed at the convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers which opens at Mechanics Building June 23. The predominating feature of the exposition seems to be the blue, lavender, orchid, green and other variously shaded and tinted bath tubs and fixtures ready for display.

Approximately 20,000 delegates are expected for the convention, which is one of the outstanding professional activities to take place in Boston during the tercentennial year. The business sessions are scheduled to open June 24, but a $1,000,000 exposition of plumbing and heating products is already prepared to greet the crowds June 23.

The color motif, it is asserted, will be revolutionary. Acid-resisting enamels, chromium plated and gold and silver fittings are also promised as a feature. A $20,000 bathroom outfit is another bit of the show that everyone in the trade is looking forward to seeing. The public is invited without charge to witness this spectacle. A program by a special education committee will provide entertainment.

## Schwartz Files Six Padlock Petitions

The Suffolf Superior Court has six padlock petitions against alleged speakeasies before it today for reference during its equity sessions, June 30 to July 2. The petitions were filed June 20 by Leo Schwartz, Boston Law Department, in behalf of Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner.

South Boston, Charlestown, and the South End where Capt. John M. Anderson is conducting an active campaign following his transfer from the Back Bay district, are the sections represented in the petitions. Captain Anderson has several other locations under scrutiny and expects to present Commissioner Hultman with an added list soon.

Following a court verdict, which authorized the return and payment of cost to the owner of an automobile seized by the police because it was thought to have been engaged in the liquor traffic, Commissioner Hultman issued an order cautioning officers to be absolutely certain that a car is being used for liquor transportation before confiscating it.

## LYNNFIELD PRESENTS PAGEANT OF COLONY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYNNFIELD, Mass. — This community, in observing the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, presented a pageant, "Around the Council Fire," June 20, comprising one of many events scheduled for the three-day celebration. The pageant was presented on Lynnfield Common by the pupils of the Center School and was under the direction of Miss Althea Robinson, principal, assisted by other teachers and students.

The first day's celebration was brought to a close with a band concert on the Common, and the program will continue today with athletic events in the afternoon and exercises tonight in the Town Hall. Gov. Frank G. Allen is scheduled to be the principal speaker. On Sunday many historic homes of the community will conduct "open house."

## KENNEBUNK WORK OPPOSED

WASHINGTON (AP) — A report recommending no improvement by the Government of the Kennebunk iver in Maine was submitted to Congress by Major General Lytle Brown, Chief of Army Engineers.

## Eastern Massachusetts Railway Official Warns Against 'Thumbing'

"The motorist who gives a ride to a stranger is frequently doing so with extreme peril to himself," declares Fred A. Cummings, vice-president of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, who sustains the assertion recently made by a division superintendent that "thumbing" and "hitch-hiking" cost the road last year more than $50,000.

"Of course, any degree of accuracy is impossible," says Mr. Cummings, "but it is safe to say that here in New England the street-car lines are losing more than 10 per cent of their net through this custom, and the steam lines probably three times that amount in passenger service.

"While it is true that the state police departments are doing all that is possible under the conditions, this deplorable practice is a serious problem both financially and otherwise.

"From our best observation we find that hundreds of persons owning cars are driving their fellow workers home for a few cents daily which compensates them for the expenditure of gasoline and oil and not only do I believe that this is a violation of the common carrier law, but it also militates against the owner of the car in that, in case of accident, he is liable.

"I have personally seen young men and women within 100 yards of our line deliberately seeking rides in automobiles, and I have, also, seen motors pull up at a white pole and take aboard high school girls and other passengers waiting for our cars. It seems that our only appeal from a situation that marks a serious danger line in our Massachusetts transportation, is to public conscience and through their own instinct of self-preservation."

The Eastern Massachusetts lines cover the territory of northeastern and southeastern Massachusetts, touching 19 cities and 54 towns including contacts with the Boston Elevated.

Referring to the danger of an automobile owner accepting passengers unknown to him, Mr. Cummings said: "In case of accident he is liable under the insurance act, while in lesser populated territory he is subject to robbery, and, even in the towns and cities, to experiences even more deplorable. An illustration of the danger and precariousness of a motor vehicle picking up unknown passengers is demonstrated in the fact that there is scarcely a big trucking company today who do not carry a sign on the front of their vehicles. 'No Free Riders.'"

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# WETS OVERPLAY MORROW'S STAND, CARVER ASSERTS

## Tells Massachusetts Group Nominee Backs Support of Law Unless Repealed

The facts hardly justify the support some wets expect from Dwight W. Morrow of New Jersey, according to Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard, who at a meeting in support of the Massachusetts state enforcement law, at the home of Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham, of North Easton, Mass., emphasized Mr. Morrow's respect for law and belief in its observance.

"Mr. Morrow," said Professor Carver, "definitely repudiated the personal liberty argument, which the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment makes the very corner stone of its structure. He also said positively that he favored the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment so long as it was the law. On the issue now before Massachusetts his position is identical with ours and the opposite of those who favor repeal.

"The issue now before this State is: Shall the State help to enforce the liquor law or shall it partially withdraw its support and turn the State over to the bootleggers?"

**Likened to Anarchy**

Professor Carver drew a parallel between the attitude of certain militant wets and certain anarchists. He said that when the Smart Set published a screed urging everybody openly to violate the liquor laws and to persuade others to do the same, it was paralleling what certain anarchists have said with respect to laws for the protection of property.

"If a fashionable magazine," continued Professor Carver, "should publish a screed by some anarchist, announcing his intention to violate laws for the protection of property and urging others to do the same and to incite their friends to follow, it would make an interesting parallel column when placed alongside of the article in the Smart Set.

"Certain wets assert that the State Enforcement Law was passed as a mere gesture of approval for the Eighteenth Amendment. In this they are mistaken. It was passed in order to give the state and local police more power to deal effectively with bootleggers. To repeal the law would take away that added power. The proposed repeal is in the interest of bootleggers and of no one else.

"The law which it is now proposed to repeal went into effect in December, 1924. If the passage of this law was a mere gesture, it was an expensive gesture for the bootleggers.

**Arrests Less Than Before**

"While there was an increase in the arrests for drunkenness from 1920 to 1924, and a slight decrease since, they have never, since prohibition, been so numerous as they were in the days of the open saloon. It is significant, also, that all the increase in arrests for drunkenness came before the so-called 'Baby Volstead Law' was passed. If it is now repealed, there is no reason to doubt that the arrests for drunkenness will again increase as they did before the law was passed."

At the same meeting, Mrs. William H. Brown, chairman of the Law Enforcement League of Massachusetts, said that whereas in every civilized country people are trying to curb the liquor evil, in Massachusetts they are being asked to uncurb it.

"The call to repeal the State Enforcement Law," she said, "means removing 6000 state and local police from active enforcement of the law, and leaving this work to about 50 federal agents."

Mrs. Brown also showed how bad the court situation would be under repeal. She said: "According to the Massachusetts Lawyers' Diary, there are in our State, 76 courts and 267 judges available for prosecution of liquor offenses. Repeal of the state law would mean that all cases of manufacture, transportation, etc., would have to go to one Federal Court and three judges. I cannot believe the people who have children to guard will allow this dangerous proposal to go through. I look for a large no vote."

## LONGFELLOW BRIDGE STATION APPROVED

Construction of a $375,000 rapid transit station at the corners of Cambridge and Charles Streets, a project long agitated, has been approved by the Boston Elevated Railway trustees, according to Harry I. Harriman, chairman. The new terminal will cut in on the Park Street to Kendall Square section of the tunnel route to Harvard Square. Recent developments in the section, resulting in a need for better rail facilities, moved the trustees to approve the project. Civic organizations in the vicinity have pressed the subject for a long time, it was said.

## Guide Book of Boston Is Published as Help to Tercentenary Visitors

The already arriving vanguard of hundreds of thousands of visitors to Boston and New England for the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary observance this summer will be interested to learn that the Houghton, Mifflin Company has published a compact little book called "Recreation In and About Boston," which contains concise and authenticated material about the variety of things visitors may find to do here. The end papers of the book include an unusually good map of Boston and its surrounding country.

The Prospect Union Association of Cambridge collected, edited and arranged the material. There are enough illustrations included to provide an admirable tickler for the investigator. The "editors" of each chapter are specialists in their subjects. The chapter headings indicate information as varied as "Cruising Afoot," in which Allen Chamberlain describes the joys of walking and the paths that lie ready for the feet of the walker in and about Boston, and "Architecture Worth Seeing," "A List of Bird Walks," "Picnic Places," "Outdoor Games" and "Outdoor Sports."

A foreword has been contributed by Francis G. Peabody in which the origin of Prospect Union is outlined. In 1890 a young minister of Cambridge, Robert E. Ely (who later became director of Town Hall in New York) conceived the idea of bringing together the two groups with which he was associated at Harvard College, for mutual education and recreation. He thought it might be possible to convert young students into teachers and young workingmen into students, and thus establish a genuine university-extension system for the good of all concerned.

The Prospect Union grew out of the idea, taking its rather enigmatical name from the fact that its first and very modest meeting place was in the upper story of an inn called Prospect House, which in its turn had been named for the very elementary reason that it was on Prospect Street.

Included in the book are: a chapter on folk dancing, and the extent to which groups have worked to keep it a flourishing art in and around Boston; lists of lecture courses; sources for the enjoyment of music; opportunities for art study in the city; opportunities for amateur players, and certain suggestions about "Reading for Pleasure."

Certainly any visitor to Boston who wishes to enjoy the major opportunities afforded by the city would do very wisely indeed to secure the book. It is of a size to be slipped into the pocket of even the most inveterately "light" traveler and is a good book to take home.


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# PATHWAY WORN TO CABIN DOOR OF 'DAN' BEARD

## Anniversary of Woodsman, Joyous Friend of Boys, Observed at Suffern

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SUFFERN, N. Y.—Daniel Carter Beard, venerable woodsman and perennially joyous friend to boys, who is in the enviable position of having more friends than he could possibly count, is observing his anniversary, and a pathway is being worn to his cabin, in its grove of splendid old trees, by quantities of those friends coming to say the things such friends say at such a time. Among the visitors are those who knew him when he was a boy, scudding through the woods on soundless feet to learn their lore. And people who knew him when he was emerging into young manhood and beginning to show those great, delicate qualities that have made him one of the greatest leaders of youth of his time. And children to whom Dan Beard is the greatest man in the world outside of father. And men who know the woods, too, but look to Dan Beard as the one who knows them best of all.

His studio stands in a grove of old trees on his estate here, where he recently removed from his old home at Flushing. He still misses the old familiar studio on Long Island where most of his work was done, "but it's nicer up Suffern way now," he says, "more open and gives a man a chance to breathe and to stretch his arms." Dan Beard is an outdoorsman. He's never grown to like the city.

And Uncle Dan is looking far back and telling stories of the old days—the days when the West was still unconquered, when New York was just a great big town and when his studio was a rendezvous for the artists, writers, wits and politicians of the day.

**Son of Portrait Painter**

Dan Beard was born June 21, 1850, at Cincinnati, O. His father, James H. Beard, was a noted portrait painter and a member of the National Academy. He did the portraits of several Presidents, including Zachary Taylor, and a portrait of William Henry Harrison still hangs over the fireplace at the Beard home.

In talking about his boyhood days, Uncle Dan told a visitor: "My woodcraft consisted of going into vacant lots and building dens out of jimson weeds and brush. When I found bumblebees deep in jimson flowers I would take them home and try to make the bees hive in a bottle. One of the things I discovered was that a bee could bite through a blossom and sting before I knew it."

Later his family moved to Painesville, O., and it was in the woods and fields around Painesville that young Dan first got really acquainted with the birds, the woods, the flies and beetles.

A few years later the Civil War broke out and his father became an aide on the staff of Gen. Lew Wallace. Dan was 9 years old.

Soldiers taught Dan the art of juggling flapjacks and how to make an oven in clay. He says, indeed, that a great many tricks of outdoor life which he has since used he learned from them, including the building of cabins and shacks.

**Formed Neighborhood Gang**

Even in his boyhood days Dan Beard was a real outdoorsman. When he was only 12 or 13 years of age he organized his neighborhood gang and gave to the leaders the names of such heroes as Simon Kenton, Daniel Boone and so on. Dan Beard still has in his strong box a list of the names of the boys who were in that gang.

He taught them and learned with them, how to throw a tomahawk, how to build shelters in the woods and fields, how to whistle like the birds and do the hundred and other things that most Boy Scouts do today.

After leaving the city engineer's office at Covington he obtained a position with the Sanborn Map & Publishing Company. In this new job he mapped most of the cities east of the Mississippi River.

Cartooning and drawing was his favorite hobby and he decided to take up an artist's career. While he contributed caricatures and sketches to the magazines made during the daylight hours, he went to school evenings at the Art Students' League. His work struck a popular trend and soon he was well known. St. Nicholas magazine, Harper's Young People, the Youth's Companion and Wide-Awake, printed his contributions regularly and at the same time he was building up a reputation for himself as a newspaper cartoonist on current topics.

**Close Friend of Roosevelt**

It was at a dinner in the Aldine Club in one of those early days that Mr. Beard first met Theodore Roosevelt and struck up a friendship which lasted throughout the latter's lifetime. Mr. Beard was a frequent visitor at Oyster Bay and went on numerous hiking trips with the boys of the family.

During those years Mr. Beard had a country place out in Pike County, Pa. There were a great many acres of woodland and he turned the place into a sanctuary for animals and birds. It was there that he developed and practiced the handicraft projects which he later published, and to this day Dan Beard says that whenever he wants any fun he goes out to his place in Pike County. They call it the Dan Beard Outdoor School now, for thousands of boys have been trained in woodcraft and Scoutcraft there of recent years.

Mr. Beard's handicraft and other books made him quite famous and he was invited to become editor of the magazine Recreation. Plans were soon formulated for the first boys' outdoor recreational organization in America and it was called the Sons of Daniel Boone. The constitution of this organization was printed in May, 1905, and news of its activities became a regular feature of the magazine.

**Renowned for Woodcraft**

Later, when Mr. Beard joined the staff of the Pictorial Review, the name of the society was changed to the Boy Pioneers. In 1910, when the Boy Scouts of America was founded, the Boy Pioneers enrolled as Scouts and Daniel Carter Beard was named National Scout Commissioner, a post which he still holds and greatly cherishes.

The history of this famous outdoorsman since 1910 is well known to most Americans. His work in conservation is national in scope. He was one of the first to publicly denounce the practice of wholesale slaughtering of buffalo in western plains, predicting that the buffalo would disappear if the practice was continued. He urged, too, the planting of trees and the training of boys in conservation and woodcraft.

From Mr. Beard's drawing board came the first plans of bird houses to be erected by boys and it was through his influence that the log cabin was popularized as the camping shelter of America. In the last 20 years he has devoted most of his time to the Boy Scouts, and he has received many honors for this work.

## 'Dan' Beard Telling Story in Glow of Camp Fire

© Publishers Photo Service

Upper—A Visit of Boy Scouts to the Cabin of Their National Commissioner Is an Event Long to Be Remembered. Lower—Daniel Carter Beard, Famous Woodsman, Artist and Author, in Scouting Garb.

## Rumanian Liberals Approach New King

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—Dr. C. Argetoianu, one of the strong men in the Liberal party, has had an audience with King Carol, thus giving a further indication that the tide of sentiment in that party is setting more and more against Vintila Bratianu and is in favor of his nephew George, who strongly supports King Carol.

General Averescu, who played a leading part in engineering King Carol's return, declares that King Ferdinand was never against his son and that King Carol's exile was due to the machinations of a clique led by Ion Bratianu, late brother of Vintila Bratianu. King Carol is determined to put an end to the graft and waste in the administration which formerly enriched a few at the expense of many and is now carefully scrutinizing contracts and tenders. Little Crown Prince Michael is highly delighted at losing his exalted position and is busy becoming a child again, playing hilariously around the palace and grounds.

## GREECE RATIFIES PACT WITH TURKEY

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Greco-Turkish agreement on the indemnification of "exchangeable" populations without a division, after Alexander Carapanos, the rapporteur of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission, had recommended its ratification.

Referring to the great changes which had taken place in Turkey of late years, which had compelled neighboring states to change their former policy toward her, Mr. Carapanos said: "With the new Turkish state we desire to establish cordial relations adapting ourselves to the new "order of things."

## Short Terms Urged as Crime Solution

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Shorter sentences for the less hardened offenders as a solution of the crime problem was suggested June 19 by Newton D. Baker, formerly Secretary of War and a member of President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission.

The suggestion was made in an address before the Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice of which he is president.

"This solution would be far more adequate," he said, "except for extreme anti-social criminals, than to sentence a prisoner to 10 years and have him paroled in two because of crowded prison conditions and not because of any reformation. Paroles are effective if administered properly, but often they are not."

Mr. Baker said that judges should have more power. Other solutions for decreasing crime he recommended included enactment of fewer laws, and the systematic study of crime by such groups as the Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice.

## SOVIET GRAIN OUTPUT TO MEET ALL NEEDS

MOSCOW (AP)—The Commissariat of Agriculture announced on June 20 that Soviet Russia this year would have sufficient grain not only to meet the needs of the population but to establish grain reserves and possibly leave some for exporting.

Up to June 15, said the commissariat, about 304,450,000 acres were sown which is approximately 90 per cent of the Government's total yearly plan and about 5,550,000 acres more than last year's sown area.

## BARI DEMONSTRATION ADJUSTED BY ITALY

PARIS (AP)—The Italian Foreign Minister today expressed his country's deep regret over a recent demonstration of students at Bari when, it was alleged, France was belittled by the demonstrators.

The incident is now regarded by the French Foreign Office as closed, it was said in official circles today. The alleged affront to France occurred before the French Consular Agency at Bari.

## $25,000 AWARD GIVEN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

GENEVA (AP)—The Woodrow Wilson Foundation peace award of $25,000 was presented to the League of Nations June 19 by Hamilton Fish Armstrong in behalf of the foundation. The award was made several months ago by the foundation in recognition of the League's 10 years of work for peace.

The money will be used to provide Woodrow Wilson memorial bronze doors for the entrance to the new League headquarters building to be constructed. With the check went a bronze plaque with figures symbolic of the Wilsonian principles.

## Egypt to Be Under Virtual Dictatorship

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—Egypt will be without a parliamentary government for the next five months under a virtual dictatorship headed by Ismail Sidky Pasha.

Chosen to form a new government by King Fuad, the Premier at once began drafting a royal decree for immediate issuance suspending the Legislature until November.

Sidky Pasha warned the Wafd Party of Mustapha Nahas Pasha, favoring constitutionalism, a group overwhelmingly strong in the elected houses of Egypt, that he intends to secure tranquillity by normal means if possible, hoping the necessity will not arrive for "employment of other measures."

A tense situation prevailed. There was much bitterness, even including threats against the King. The new Cabinet was described as "hand picked." It is composed of the following:

Premier, Minister of Finance and Interior—Ismail Sidky Pasha.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Hafez Afifi Pasha.
Minister of Public Works and Agriculture—Hafez Hassan Pasha.
Minister of War—Tewfik Rifaat Pasha.
Minister of Justice—Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha.
Minister of Communications—Tewfik Doss Pasha.
Minister of Education—Ali Maher Pasha.
Minister of Wages, or Pious Foundations—Helmy Issa Pasha.

## LENA GOLDFIELD HEARING DATE FIXED

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The arbitration court in the Lena Goldfield dispute with the Soviet Government has set Aug. 6 as the date for the production by interested parties of all relevant documents and claims.

The court which first assembled in Berlin met again in London on June 19 and took its decision in the absence of a representative of the Soviet Government, which so far has refused to recognize the proceedings.

The neutral chairman, Dr. Otto Stutzer, Germany, however, has decided that he and the Lena Goldfield's nominee, Sir Weslie Scott, form a quorum to deal with the issues involved. Both the Soviet Government and the company allege that the other has committed a breach of the terms of the concession.

The Lena Goldfield's Moscow office was raided recently and several of their employees have been arrested charged with economic espionage and other crimes, including incendiarism at the works in Siberia.

## Worshipful Company of Weavers Celebrates Its 800th Anniversary

### Oldest London Guild Fosters Ancient Craft and Handloom Workers in Spitalfields Still Turn Out Ecclesiastical Copes and Coronation Robes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Worshipful Company of Weavers, of the city of London, with their Bailiffs, Wardens, and Assistants, are celebrating the 800th anniversary of their foundation. Though far from being the richest of the city companies, the weavers claim to be the oldest, for researches in the Great Pipe Roll of the Exchequer have shown that in 1130 A. D. it paid dues to the Crown.

The Prince of Wales has dined with the Court of the Company, and has been presented with a handsome rosewater dish in silver and enamel, with the company's arms set forth in heraldic form and color, and the Prince Warden, members of the Court, not forgetting the Clerk and the Beadle, are to pay an official visit to Belgium, to be entertained by Burgomaster Max at Brussels, and by other officials at Ghent, Courtrai, Bruges and Lille—all associated with the weaving craft.

The undated charter of Henry II bears testimony to the antiquity of the weavers, for it speaks of the liberties and customs "which they had in the time of Henry my grandfather." It has a peculiar interest inasmuch as it carries the seal of Thomas à Becket. The yearly payment to the King was the considerable sum of £16.

Rulers were not always friendly, for King John suppressed the guild in favor of the City, which was prepared to pay "twentye mercks of silver" against the Weavers 18, and only restored them to favor when the City failed to meet its dues, and the Weavers consented to the augmented rate.

The great district for the weavers was Spitalfields, where a few of the handloom workers may still be seen plying their ancient trade. It became the center of the industry when the French Protestants, driven out of France by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled down there, and introduced the weaving of "lustrings, alamodes, brocades, satins, paduasoys, ducapes, and black velvets."

They were not exactly a peaceable fraternity, these Spitalfields weavers, and any decline in prices or change in fashion would set them aflame. In 1765 they besieged Parliament en masse, to complain—these descendants of refugee Huguenots—that they were reduced to want by cheap silks imported from France. The Riot Act had to be read, and the guards called out before the turbulent mob would disperse.

Today, in Spitalfields, you may still see the houses where the weavers worked, with the high-latticed windows in the upper stories, so as to give abundant light; and you may also see, in private houses, weavers at their looms, engaged in turning out the beautiful fabrics which go to the making of episcopal copes or coronation robes.

That the old handloom industry is still in existence is due almost entirely to the 800-year old Weavers Company, which has striven hard to maintain the industry in the East End of London and elsewhere. It supports The Textile Institute at Manchester; it provides scholarships for designing at Leeds University, and it subscribes largely to the Royal Society of Arts and the British Institute of Industrial Art.

## Rights of Englishmen's Wives Stir British Bachelor Judge

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — A curious situation wherein, under British law, the husband finds himself responsible for his wife's "torts" was disclosed in a judgment given June 19 in a law suit brought by Mrs. Edelston against her husband, Dr. Harry Edelston, for alleged negligence while driving a car which resulted in causing her injury.

The evidence disclosed that the mishap happened while the two parties were engaged and that they had since married and were living happily together.

In giving judgment in favor of the husband, Justice McCardie said the explanation of the action was to be found in the modern practice of insurance against accidents. He then proceeded to analyze the respective positions of husband and wife before the law, from which it appears, he said, that "wives, however wealthy of purse or independent of character, possess powers and privileges which are wholly denied the husband."

Thus "a husband living with his wife is liable to pay an income tax on her income, even though she may refuse to contribute anything to household expenses. If he does not pay, he may be sent to prison till he is able, if ever, to find the necessary money." Also, if the wife is driving a motorcar, even against her husband's express request and causes damage to a third person, the husband can be sued and, if necessary, made bankrupt, and "he has no right whatever to claim any part of the damages from his wife, even though she be possessed of a large private fortune of her own.

"The wife, on the contrary," Justice McCardie contends, "is not liable for her husband's tort unless she authorized or joined in it. Nay, more, if the wife threatens to commit a tort which may inflict a heavy burden on her husband he has no right whatever to apply to the court to prevent her doing the wrongful act."

In view of this state of affairs, Justice McCardie—popularly known as the bachelor judge—finds "that on a husband there has fallen one injustice after another. I hope the day is not far distant," he adds, "when the vital far-reaching relationship of husband and wife will receive the attention of Parliament."

## Federal Collection of Taxes Increases

WASHINGTON—Income and corporation taxes amounting to $152,958,000, collected on June 18, brought the total for the month to $339,131,000, a reduction of $20,840,000 from last year.

The fiscal year collection through June 18 amounted to $2,223,674,000. This was an increase of $88,000,000 over last year. It now appears likely that the Treasury estimate of $2,400,000,000 for the fiscal year will be reached, since only $177,000,000 additional collections are needed.

Collections to date have brought the surplus to $79,321,740, as compared to $101,975,855 last year on June 18. It was originally anticipated that the surplus would run about $50,000,000, but when foreign governments made their debt payments in cash June 16, about $74,000,000 additional was automatically added to the surplus.

## Cable Girds World for 5½-Min. Record

LONDON (AP)—The Imperial and International Communications, Limited, June 20 challenged a claim by delegates to the American electrical convention at San Francisco of having established a cabling record around the globe reducing "the previous mark of eight minutes" to five minutes and 30 seconds.

"On April 23, 1924, on the occasion of the opening of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, a message was handed in at the stadium at 11:49:35, the British company said.

"That message was sent around the world by coöperation of the British Post Office and Eastern Associated Telegraph Companies and was handed to His Majesty by an Eastern Telegraph Company's messenger at 11:50:55—exactly 80 seconds after it was dispatched."


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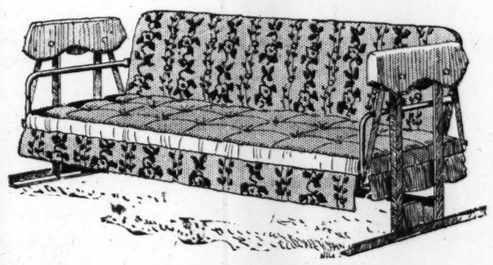

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June 27 to Sept. 5

# Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

## Art and Attributions

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THE terrific scandal provoked by the alleged wholesale distribution of "faked" paintings purporting to be by masters of the Barbizon School may yet prove to be a blessing in disguise if it serves to dispel some of the humbug which surrounds the criticism of "old masters."

Briefly the facts are as follows: Jean Charles Millet, grandson of the famous French artist (J. F. Millet), has been arrested in France on a charge of organizing the wholesale forgery of pictures. He is said to have confessed that of seven so-called "Millets" he sold in London, six were painted by his accomplice, an artist named Paul Cazot, who received £645 for the job. Cazot maintains that it was Millet who put the signature of his grandfather on these pictures. Further, the French police allege that hundreds of spurious paintings, purporting to be works of Cézanne, Corot, Degas, Claude Monet, Sisley and other famous French masters, have been put on the European market by a factory for the production of "faked" pictures.

Naturally collectors, dealers and museum officials are much concerned, and it is an open secret that one of these alleged forgeries was bought for £12,000 for a public art gallery of national importance, and was accepted as genuine not only by a shrewd and cautious director, but also by a board of trustees which included one of the best known, most learned and highly esteemed of British painters. When men of this caliber can be deceived, who is safe?

Yet certain members of the public exclaim, What are the critics doing? What is the use of them if they cannot tell the difference between a genuine Millet and a false Millet?

**The Critic's Business**

Let me reply that it is not the business of an art critic to be a detective in the interests of commerce. The duty of an art critic is, first, to say, to the best of his knowledge and belief, whether a picture is or is not a good painting, irrespective of who painted it; second, to explain as well as he can why he considers the picture to be good, what are the qualities of craftsmanship it contains, what are its merits in drawing, color and design and, most important of all, what he understands the artist to be endeavoring to express and how far he has succeeded in his endeavor. In short, the rôle of the art critic is to be a sympathetic interpreter of the work before him, and the identity of the painter is a secondary consideration which should never be allowed to affect his judgment of the merits or demerits of the work.

"The play's the thing," said Shakespeare, and with pictures the painting is the thing that matters, not the name attached to it by this or that "expert."

But how often are critics asked by collectors whether they think a picture is or is not good in itself? Usually the first question a collector addresses to a critic is, "Whom do you think it is by?" And the second question is, "Do you think it would be a good investment?"

Candidly, I have not very much sympathy with collectors and art experts who talk of pictures in the terms of Wall Street. People who buy pictures as they would buy speculative stocks, in the hope of a "rise" in value, must be prepared to have losses as well as gains.

**Enjoyment vs. Vanity**

Nobody can go far wrong if he buys a picture simply because it seems beautiful, because it means something to the beholder either as decoration or as expression, or both. Tastes may alter, and opinions change, but so long as a work of art is bought sincerely for enjoyment and instruction it is always worth exactly what the buyer is willing to pay for the privilege of its possession.

But the picture bought for no better reason than because it is supposed to be by a certain artist who is famous for all time, or fashionable for the moment, ministers only to personal vanity or snobbery, and its possession is no evidence of true art appreciation.

Further, despite all the talk nowadays about the "scientific examination" of pictures by old masters neither X-rays, ultra-violet rays, nor micro-photography can definitely prove that a picture was painted by this or that master. All these processes can do is to afford a new body of evidence from which a new opinion may be deduced But the opinion remains an opinion and is not a certain fact; that is, so far as authorship is concerned.

**Technical Methods**

These new technical methods of examining pictures are chiefly valuable in revealing the condition of a painting. By the analysis of pigment, canvas, wood panel, etc., it may be possible to establish the approximate age of a picture, and so a negative result as to authorship can be obtained with certainty. For example, in a weighty standard book by a famous continental art critic there is reproduced as an illustration a profile portrait which the author confidently accepts as a painting by a certain Umbrian fifteenth century master. But an X-ray film of this picture reveals no trace of fifteenth or even sixteenth century paint and the conclusion has to be drawn that the portrait is not a genuine old master but is quite a modern painting. Here X-day investigation is most valuable and yields a result which would be accepted as effective evidence in any court of law.

But suppose the problem set to the experts is whether a certain picture was or was not painted by Modigliani. This Franco-Italian master passed away in 1920, and since in the last 10 years some of his works have risen in value from $100 to $10,000, the question of their authenticity has become of great commercial importance There is no possible means of proving by X-ray or other technical examination with complete certainty whether a supposed "Modigliani" was painted in 1918 or 1928. That is the truth, and any assertion to the contray is either conscious or unconscious humbug.

What remains then? It will be said that there is the "eye" of the experienced art critic who by brushstrokes and handling can distinguish between the work of the authentic master and his imitators. Let us be honest. The value of his "eye" is no more and no less than that of the eye of the expert in handwriting. Everybody knows that when a law suit turns on a question of handwriting there are usually expert witnesses on either side giving conflicting evidence respectively for the defense and for the prosecution. All the judge and jury can do is to decide on the relative value of one man's opinion against another's. It is exactly the same when art experts come into court to give evidence for or against the attribution of a painting to a certain master. Some opinions may be better than others, and no doubt they are, but there can be no finality about an opinion, based on no surer ground than fallible deductions from individual observation.

Now that recent events have exposed the liability to error of long experienced artists, art critics, dealers and museum officials, is it too much to hope that wealthy collectors will abandon their habits of buying mere names and certificates, and join the goodly company of the humble-minded but truer art lovers who profess no expert knowledge but "know what they like"—and buy it?

## Philadelphia Art Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Primitives rub elbows with ultra-sophisticates in the no-jury exhibition of the Philadelphia "Independents" now on view in the Little Gallery of Contemporary Art of the New Students League.

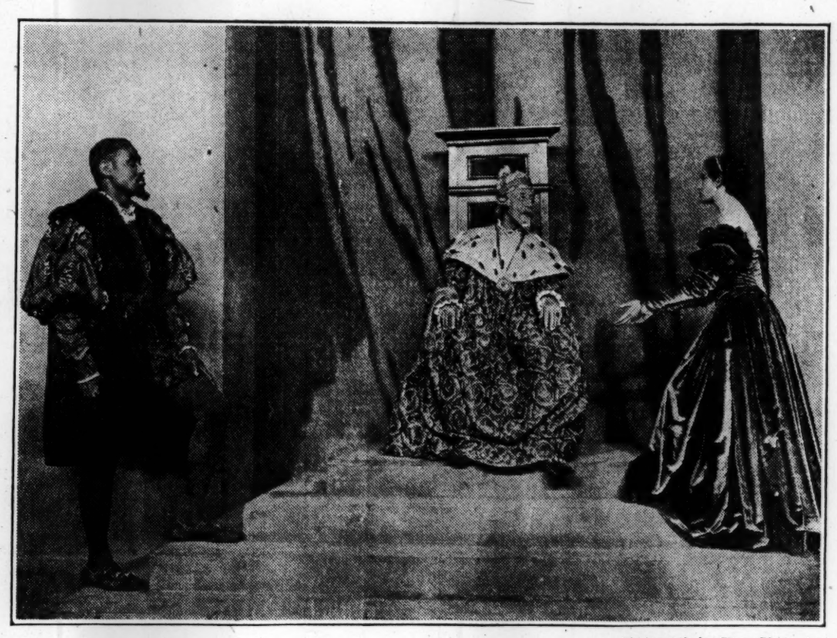
In the best traditions of such showings—for even Independents acquire traditions after a few years of life—the present display gives public notice to a long list of little known and in many cases unknown contributors, men and women who have the urge to express themselves in paint either with or without the preliminary training assumed necessary for professional standing.

The sincere primitives are those who paint without training, and who do so to the best of their ability, and in the only way they know. In contrast to the forced primitives these works possess a serious naïveté that, because of its sincerity, is never in danger of betraying sophistication. Among such works are flower compositions by William White, flower and still-life designs by Albert P. Hirt, and the accurately painted ship by Capt. Frank L. Ackley, whose knowledge of vessels is lifelong and who was not represented in last year's "Independents" because he was actually "off the Horn."

Another interesting feature is the inclusion of two paintings by children: the decorative color design, "A Jungle," by Mary E. Maguire, and the child study, "Liza Ann," by Dorothy A. Boyd, two little girls who have been members of Grace Gemberling's class for children. The vivid and daring juxtaposition of intense pigments used by both children reminds one of similar combinations in the tribal designs and paintings of peasant peoples and other natural primitives.

Among the landscape compositions three works hold sophisticated appeal as opposed to the naïveté of their less schooled fellows. Mary Bean's "The Willows" is a sensitive color and form organization. "Spring, 1929," by Virginia Armitage McCall possesses the same softly scintillant appreciation for colors. The artist works with yellows and greens and achieves in the mixture of the two colors and the deft snapping out of dark accents a peculiarly fascinating quality of color pulsation. "New Mexico," by E. Boyd Andrews, presents a land interpretation of opposite feeling. Here is a country open to driving storms, dotted with scrub growth, and accented by a few tall tree shapes. For sense of tense action one may turn to Richard Rogers' "Pinch Hit," with its geometric color pattern of a baseball diamond enlivened by diagonally tense figures.

Sculpture is more in evidence than usual. James House Jr. offers a wood carving of a squatting male figure that is well handled from the standpoint of rounded form. Y. Onaga, on the other hand, plays with angles, curves, repetitions and progressions in such a work as his stone-carved "Costume." Agnes Yarnall is represented by a number of bronzes, and Blanche E. Roberts by a little figurine using cement as medium. D. G.



Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.

Paul Robeson as Othello, Lawrance D'Orsay as the Duke of Venice and Peggy Ashcroft as Desdemona, in the Current Revival of "Othello" at the Savoy Theater, London.

## Paul Robeson as Othello

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Savoy Theater, "Othello," by William Shakespeare, presented by Maurice Browne. Producer, Ellen Van Volkenburg. The cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| Brabantio | Conway Dixon |
| Othello | Paul Robeson |
| Cassio | Max Montesole |
| Iago | Maurice Browne |
| Roderigo | Ralph Richardson |
| Clown | Horace Sequeira |
| Desdemona | Peggy Ashcroft |
| Emilia | Sybil Thorndike |
| Bianca | Naomi Ludolf |

No production of "Othello" had been so eagerly awaited as this since Grasso, the great Sicilian actor, disappointed expectant London with a feeble performance some years ago. But London is not disappointed in Paul Robeson. Though, obviously overcome by his position, he has not yet fully found himself, he has made a fine beginning which should lead to a remarkable portrayal of Othello. At present the first part of the performance is the better. There is an imposing self-possession in his bearing that is dignified and truly Oriental, but while this Oriental towers with rage, he never seems quite to lose control of himself and become the savage. Those familiar with Orientals will realize how completely the veneer of civilization is apt to give place on provocation to savagery.

Certainly with Othello the savage skin is tough, and he is not easily given to jealousy; but it is also thin It is true that in the last tragic scene he exercises sufficient control to break into poetic soliloquy, but this is of course purely artificial and should not check the cascade of passion any more than rocks impede Niagara. That this effect was accomplished by Kean, Booth and Salvini seems evident from the unanimity of contemporary criticism. On the other hand, the tragedy is so frightful that one wonders how anybody could have sat out a fully convincing Othello.

Paul Robeson seems afraid of losing himself; otherwise his rendering is superb. He is, of course, splendidly equipped; of fine and imposing presence, with a magnificent voice and, moreover, a Negro. But here one begins to doubt. Was Othello a Negro? He is described as a Moor, a type of colored man whom Robeson does not resemble very closely. But, of course, the important thing is the difference between Othello and Desdemona, and here the contrast was convincing. Othello is superior to Desdemona in character, and Peggy Ashcroft's portrayal was surely the real thing. It has been the custom to aim at an artificial effect by making Desdemona a "sweet young thing," stressing the pathetic side throughout. Here we have no ingénue, but a Desdemona who seemed at first a little hard. It is only after her brutal treatment by Othello, as the play proceeds, that her spirit begins to be broken, and the full pathetic note is rightly sounded at the words "Those who teach young babes do it with gentle means and easy tasks." Here Peggy Ashcroft was quite heart-rending, and a completely worthy pendant to the fine Othello.

The Iago of Maurice Browne, though undistinguished, is convincing in its very insignificance; for Iago is a mean, jealous man, whose vanity is thrilled with the impossibilities of bringing off a great crime, appalling in big results considering the small means employed; a glib tongue under which lies the "poison of asps," of which perhaps Iago is conscious in his last words, "From this time forth I never will speak word."

As Emilia, Sybil Thorndike, with firm grip and plendid elocution, supports the production with Robeson and Ashcroft. The Cassio of Max Montesole, curiously unShakespearean, yet has distinct merits, as also the convincingly futile Roderigo of Ralph Richardson. Otherwise, with the exception of Horace Sequeira as the Clown, the company is mediocre, and the elocution often weak. The production on the whole is good, though fussy and with ineffective extras. Some of the beauty is lost, but none of the ugliness is mitigated by unintelligent cutting. The scenery designed by James Pryde, though low in tone, is quite beautiful of its kind, and the costumes, designed by George Sheringham are equal to the scenery.

This is the finest performance in London of "Othello" during many years. C. F. A.

## The Danish State Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The Royal State Theater in Copenhagen, which, if the writer is not mistaken, is the second oldest in Europe, will be, beginning next season, one of the lowest priced. There will be tickets as low as 90 ore (25 cents), including tax, program, and cloakroom fee.

The repertoire for next season comprises 22 first performances and 15 plays or operas, with new settings and new casts. Several foreign celebrities will be guest artists next season. The Budapest Opera will produce three operas, and the Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra will give two concerts. Franz Schalk of Vienna will work at the Copenhagen opera for five weeks, and will stage "Don Giovanni" and other works.

## Of Many Things

**Artist and Public**

IT IS essential, according to William Zorach, that artists go out among people and do a certain amount of educational work. "This should be part of the young artist's introduction to his profession and should not be left to scholastic and professional lecturers," he says; adding that "We should respect every effort and experiment an artist makes toward bringing some beauty into our lives, because through these efforts the taste of the mass of people in all phases of life is elevated. The younger artists should be encouraged to write and lecture."

**Miscast as Himself**

Claude Bragdon, in the course of an article on Louis Calvert in the June issue of Equity, says that in "What the Public Wants" Arnold Bennett drew Calvert's own portrait in the part of the theatrical manager and cast Calvert for the rôle. One night a New York theatrical manager saw the performance in London, and afterward sniffed when Calvert sought his opinion. "But it wasn't your fault, you were badly miscast."

**Yes Man on Vacation**

Assistant to a well-known picture director was overheard muttering as he walked along Hollywood boulevard, "No, No, No!"

**National Speech to Order**

Means have been found for taking up the slack in vocal records that are made in putting into the mouths of English-speaking actors words spoken by people who use other languages. It was found that the speakers either lagged or ran ahead of the lip motions with which they were supposed to keep pace. Now there is a check-up device by which the markings in the voice record may be respaced to make them match accurately with the movements of the lips and are supposed to be uttering the words.

**"The Rogue Song" in Europe**

For the European market, Metro is preparing versions of "The Rogue Song," which will be silent except for Lawrence Tibbett's singing of his own songs in Spanish, French, Italian and German. Linguists will perform a similar service for the American Indian in the spoken prologue of "The Silent Enemy,' replacing his words in English with talking in German, Spanish, French, Polish, Italian, Portuguese, Swedish and Dutch. Apart from this prologue "The Silent Enemy" contains no talk.

**Floyd Gibbons**

Radio Pictures are to make an audible film starring Floyd Gibbons, rapid speaking journalist and radio announcer. The same studio has chosen not to exercise an option for a second picture starring Rudy Vallée.

**"Milestones" to Tour**

George C. Tyler is to take over the Players Club revival of "Milestones," seen recently for one week at the Empire Theater, New York, and will send it on tour next season with a revised cast.

**Arthur Lewis**

Arthur Lewis, who passed away in New York on June 13, spent more than 60 years on the stage, concluding with an engagement last season with Otis Skinner in "One Hundred Years Old." His first part was in a pantomime in England in 1868. During the Franco-Prussian war he was war correspondent for the New York Herald. In London he managed Bernhardt, Rejane, Coquelin and Antoine. For six years he was in the company of Mary Anderson, and later he had important rôles with Richard Mansfield and Maude Adams. E. C. S.

## Lars Hertervig

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO—Lars Hertervig was made known to the art-loving public at the jubilee exhibition in Oslo in 1914, when a selection of his pictures aroused profound interest. Now, 100 years after his birth, an exposition of his work is given at the Art Society, containing 35 paintings, about 100 water colors and some drawings.

Although several of his pictures hint at the Düsseldorf Academy in color, they are essentially original, a feature being his distinctive variety of treatment for rocks, vegetation, air and clouds.

## Berkshire Playhouse

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass.—Alexander Kirkland and F. Cowles Strickland will conduct the Berkshire Playhouse here for a third summer stock season, beginning June 30. Two plays to be given are: "Pi-Pa-Ki," an adaptation by Sydney Howard and Will Irwin of a fourteenth century Chinese play, and "The Lake," an original drama by John Houseman and Joan Wolfe. Other plays under consideration are by Shaw, Barrie, Pirandello, O'Casey, Crothers, Pinero, Kelly and Galsworthy.

## Art Notes

Next season a traveling exhibition of Mexican art is to visit a number of cities in the United States, starting at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Oct. 13, with openings in Boston on Nov. 25, Pittsburgh Jan. 7, Cleveland Feb. 18, Washington April 1, Milwaukee May 13, Louisville June 24, San Antonio Aug. 12.

The Newark Museum has started a new publication called "Design in Industry" for the purpose of giving information as to the latest writings on design in magazines, pamphlets and books.

The Downtown Gallery, New York, is holding an exhibition of paintings and sculpture by contemporary artists, with each item priced at $100 or less.

## Graphic Sketch Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—The thirty-first annual exhibition of the Graphic Sketch Club is divided as usual into three parts, one large gallery being given over to the more ambitious oils and sculptures, a smaller room to the prints, and the entire upper floors to the display of work accomplished in the club's schools during the winter months.

Paintings in the more formal exhibition have wide range both in subject matter and in execution. The artist is not always technically capable of handling his subject matter, but it is a relief to find a number of canvases that prefer the more difficult problem of figure composition to the arranging of still life, or the interpretation of landscape.

Among these compositions are Henry Cooper's "Rehearsal," Maxim B. Gottlieb's "Mother and Child," a decorative composition of figures in landscape; Salvatore Pinto's figure-teeming "Beach Scene," with its basic sense of humor, and the single figure study by Ben Solowey, a work of exquisite taste, that strikes a highlight of quality, and tends to prove that however free the handling of contemporary painting, the approach toward subject matter can be that of mental and emotional refinement. Solowey's "Study" is a simple, unaffected canvas, poising a young woman in flowing white robes on a reddish ground against blue-shadowed background.

Another work that shows both breeding and skill is Antonio P. Martino's portrait study of a young man leaning on a mantel. In its use of pigments it is, perhaps, more sophisticated than Solowey's lady, but it is equally tasteful and direct. In both these works one senses a basic sincerity and artistic integrity.

There are also many so-called "moderns," of whom William Schulhoff, having been recognized by New York, is possibly the best known. Like so many young American painters, he has chosen pertinent parts from various French sensations, and assumes the rôle of eclectic.

Ralph Taylor's landscapes are interesting organizations of color forms. Frank Stamato's "Cagnes, France" provides something of an opposite touch, and builds its pattern from soft, warm pastel colors rather than from intense brilliant primaries.

A few sculptors are also showing compositions that vary from portraits to Luigi Maraffi's well-composed group of two seals on a rock touched with sea verdure. Other sculptors are Aurelius Renzetti, Pietro Ciavarra, Dominic D'Imperior and Nicholas Romano. D. G.

## South Australian Art Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE—The outstanding attraction at the recent exhibition of the South Australian Society of Arts was the group of still life subjects. The first prize went to this section, and the selection was admirable. The winner, Nora Heysen, is the seventeen-year-old daughter of the South Australian painter, Hans Heysen, who lives and works amid the Adelaide Hills. Nora Heysen's bowl of petunias at the exhibition was delightful in both color and form, revealing genuine talent. The texture of the bell-like flowers was gracefully treated and the whole resplendent bunch, in fine delicacy of tint, might have been plucked straight from the garden. Nora Heysen exhibits regularly at the shows of the Sydney Society of Arts.

Petunias by Nora Heysen, roses by George Whinnen and Maude Gum, Iceland poppies and delphiniums by Jessamine Buxton, and flowers of open field and bushland were hung in profusion. Even the much-despised Salvation Jane, bane of agriculturists, found an undiscovered glory in the magic brush of Milly R. Hambidge who saw it clothing an Adelaide hillside, a spread of bright purple. The Mount Lofty ranges, cultivating a splendid variety of wild blooms, make an interesting rendezvous for art students, and "Flowers From Our Hills," from the brush of Helen M. Furner, revealed what may be found there.

The gums, of course, are an everlasting splendor in their massive form of trunk and leafage, or colorful and shapely as saplings in grays and browns. It is always hard to follow Hans Heysen's authoritative canvases in these typical Australian trees, and in the exhibition there were at least 10 efforts, more or less, commendable. B. Hope Murray, who chose the giants of Warlioota Creek, in the north, showed a pleasing conception of their ruggedness and Leila McNamara and May Grigg effective glimpses of their grace, but none can approach the Heysen gums for their strong, impressive poetry and close fidelity to nature. Most of the exhibitors were content to treat the gums as incidental to the scene, but Heysen makes them the dominating feature.

**Etchings**

The best thing in the etchings section, certainly the strongest, was Ivor Hele's "Come On, You," showing an Australian driver urging on his team with the use of a big whip and, obviously by his expression, employing also the vernacular of his kind. The suggestion of responsive action was strikingly conveyed by the tugging industry of the horses and their nervous impatience. Ivor Hele is still only in his teens and his latest work is eloquent of development from his recent tour abroad. Portrait Study was another instance among the etchings, but most interesting was his Head of Bacchus. Sunset at Brixham by John C. Goodchild was full of atmosphere and the same excellent appreciation for tone was shown in his Low Tide.

A number of the water colors betrayed the usual weakness of some students—overambition. This failure in the big attempt is sometimes a good thing, but the sharpest reproof is for the selection committee to reject the pictures. Some of these should not have been hung at all, unless the authorities knew their artists well, and showed a laudable judgment in a gesture of encouragement. It is a pity, as Alec Melrose, the generous South Australian art patron, who opened the exhibition, pointed out, that there is such a lack of figure subjects at these shows. He does not mean portraits in the ordinary sense, but paintings in which figures predominate.

Early in the tour of the water-color section "Flame Tree," by Helen Hambidge flashed into prominence. Five of d'Auvergne Boxall's latest paintings enriched the whole collection. Perhaps the best of a very even group of six pictures was Wren's Bridge, St. John's, Cambridge, which was bold in draftsmanship, but "Old Houses on the Lys, Ghent," and "The Palace of the Popes" were distinctively good. It was not difficult to pick out a Boxall on the walls by its individual qualities of atmosphere, balance and decision. Boxall has developed even stronger attack than he promised prior to going abroad and the art public is looking forward expectantly to his own exhibition this month.

**Australian Subjects**

The president of the S. A. Society of Arts (Leslie H. Howie) exhibited the outstanding picture of St. Peter's Cathedral, which always fascinates as a subject owing to its delightful situation on a rising hill north of the city of Adelaide, with a massive foreground of public parks and gardens. "The Day is Done," by Milly Hambidge, and her "Afternoon in Spring" both had spiritual touches, but more expressive of the mood of this season was Gwen Barringer's "Spring," which revealed poetic insight.

Some of the scenes in the water-color section so lacked the true Australian atmosphere as to suggest almost English scenes. This was due, in one or two instances, to an attempt to over color and be impressionistic. Australian atmosphere, to a large extent, is rather harsh, owing to the strong sunlight. The greens in several of the landscapes were too deep, and some of the fields were presented in rich hues reminiscent of English meadows. Maude Priest's "Now Came Still Evening On," was impressive and showed appreciation of the characteristics of Australian light and perspective in her clever study of a northern homestead, which was unmistakably outback. Excellent, too, was Ilford Haynes's Guard Tower, Port Arthur, a glimpse at a most historic corner of the old penal settlement in Tasmania.

## Chicago Art Institute School Show

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

THE annual exhibition of the School of the Chicago Art Institute opened June 12, to continue for about three weeks. The nine eastern galleries are given over to the work, which ranges from abstract patterns to furniture and figure painting. The most noticeable thing about the show is its variety in all the activities expressed, proving that the students themselves are responsible for the work, and have been allowed and encouraged to develop their own ideas freely.

One of the most interesting of the rooms is the first large gallery, which is given entirely to the work of the lower school (first year). Here are shown figure drawings, studies in perspective and composition, water colors, and design in two and three dimensions. The three-dimensional design has recently been stressed at the institute, and the influence of this work is apparent in all branches. Design in two dimensions, or pattern, is of course useful and interesting, but its possibilities are limited to surface decorations such as textile and wall paper or linoleum designs. The added third dimension gives a solid, and the students begin to design in bulk. One case has numbers of objects carved from soap where only function is decorative, but they have a strange vitality and suggest numerous uses. In two other cases the problem has been carried a step further and pottery, paper weights and similar things appear. There are also boxes in brilliant patterns which are very attractive. The figure drawings too show a feeling for "bulk," for which, perhaps, the design work is somewhat responsible.

The School of Industrial Arts, now in its second year, has made gratifying progress, and one large and one small gallery are given to its work. There are many examples of architectural sculpture, from moldings to wall fountains, terra cotta decorations for chimney fronts, and two large garden fountains in basins. There are several pieces of furniture, among which a table of black glass and chromium plated steel is to be specially noticed. There are also some novel ideas in lighting fixtures, several of which have been executed in a variety of materials.

As always, the work of the department of printing arts is of really professional quality, from printed brochures to four-color wood block prints. A good deal of interesting work in advertising layout is also shown.

One of the most popular rooms is that where animal illustrations are featured. This is the work of a research class which meets regularly in the Field Museum and sometimes also at the zoo and the aquarium. Birds, beasts and fish are the subjects, treated sometimes naturalistically, sometimes decoratively and occasionally with a strong humorous slant. There are several small animal sculptures of merit in this room, the best being a polar bear picking his way across an ice floe, which is carved in marble. It is a work of which no professional sculptor would be ashamed.

While last year's painting was somewhat colorless, a great change has taken place, and the oil paintings in particular show a brilliancy of color such as is new in the history of the school. The painting is best in the still life. Much of the figure painting shows promise, but the subjects are so much more difficult that one can hardly expect the same degree of proficiency.

It is to be regretted that little work in advanced composition is shown except in the lithographs, which are very creditable. The show is conspicuously lacking in advanced painting; which makes one feel that the students have spent too much time on the mechanics of painting and not enough on the purpose of it. It is to be hoped that this condition will be remedied before another year.

None of the work of the Saturday or summer schools, and very little of the work of the evening school is shown. The exhibit consists mainly of the work of the day school, whose sole interest is the training of professional artists in painting, sculpture, design, industrial art and normal courses. It can truly be said that a professional, and not an amateurish spirit is the prevailing characteristic of the exhibition.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

## Toledo Summer Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOLEDO, O.—An impressive and significant diversity distinguishes the eighteenth annual exhibition of paintings by contemporary American artists, which has opened in the Toledo Museum of Art, where it will remain through August.

Of the 68 painters represented 39 are listed in the catalogue of this exhibition for the first time. Notable among the pieces contributed by newcomers are Carl F. Binder's "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread," executed with a broad, solid technique which avoids flatness through a masterful use of perspective; Luigi Lucioni's splendid portrait study, "My Sister Alice," posed full-face and enhanced by background and foreground details which amplify the facial characterization, and William Meyerowitz's "The Staffordshire," in which color is subordinated to linear elaboration with quite striking effect.

For sheer realism the exhibit presents nothing to excel James Chapin's "Emmet, George and Ella Marvin." Mr. Chapin, whose work has been seen in these galleries before, has here composed a character study marked by unique and compelling power. A meagerly furnished farm kitchen is the setting, the three subjects being arranged about an old-fashioned stove. Attitudes, dress, everything about the picture is apposite to a living wrested from the soil, the total effect being one of ennobling homeliness.

Among the score of other canvases by veterans who can be counted upon for arresting performances are Gertrude Fiske's "Sudbury in Winter," which captures the benign brilliance of sunlight on snow; and Marie Danforth Page's "Her Daughter," a representation of mother and baby in which there is no striving for sentimentalism, thus allowing simple dignity to dominate the picture and give it an appeal which more conventional treatment would thwart.

These are but a few of the paintings deserving of detailed honorable mention. On the other hand, there are several which completely confound criticism, although adding a not unpleasant liveliness to the show as a whole. There is, for instance, Edwin W. Dickinson's incomprehensible "The Fossil Hunters," which may or may not be hung right side up in its present position; there is Joseph Pollet's amazing "Midsummer," shrieking with peculiar hues of green; there are a half dozen or so essays in eccentricity, some rather jolly and some utterly beyond the understanding of one not privy to the code by which expressionism is translated.

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Ruth Chatterton and Frederic Marsh are to have parts in the film version of "The Royal Family."

Bebe Daniels is to do a picture for United Artists called "Reaching for the Moon," for which story and music have been written by Irving Berlin.

John Drinkwater is to write a biography of Carl Laemmle, president of Universal Pictures Corporation.

Walter Huston is to continue picture work with United Artists. He has just finished acting the title rôle in the Griffith film, "Abraham Lincoln."

Adolph Menjou and Claudette Colbert are to appear in Paramount's French version of "Slightly Scarlet," taking the parts played in the English version by Clive Brook and Evelyn Brent.


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# Music News of the World

## Program-Making

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

AMONG the conductor's duties, that of composing programs is not the easiest. To select the works suitable for a cycle of concerts, and to distribute them into well-balanced programs is a task that often calls for weeks of labor and reflection. If the object of the concerts is to acquaint audience with the literature of symphonic music, it is easy to see where the main difficulty lies: the number of works that can be included is infinitesimal in compa.ison with the wealth of the available repertory And despite the narrow boundaries around him, the conductor must take care to provide as comprehensive a survey as possible. The masterpieces of the past will always reappear, even if years elapse between their reappearances. It is more difficult to give a great quantity of contemporary music; but it is needful to do so if the conductor wishes to fulfill his duty as intermediary between composers and public.

At a time when there existed only two categories of composers, the masters and their imitators, it was undoubtedly right to give preference to first-hand works; that is, to play much of the music of the masters, and little of the music of the imitators. But today there are many composers who, although they are not masters, are not imitators. Under the impulse of a new sense of life, called forth by the radical changes in conditions and outlook that characterize our time, they strive toward new musical goals, toward a new kind of expression in music. If the public is to come into contact with the live musical forces of today, opportunities to hear their music must be provided.

**The Public and New Music**

Many conductors, who do not like tackling new works, aver that the public wishes for nothing but old works; that if programs comprise too great a proportion of new music, the very existence of the concerts and of the orchestra may be jeopardized—every performance of a new work being followed by protests from season-ticket holders and a decrease in the attendance. My own view is that failures of this kind should be ascribed as a rule to bad performance, to the fact that the conductor had not come to satisfactory terms with the work conducted. But, for the sake of argument, let us admit that the public is averse to new music. If so, then surely the first and foremost duty incumbent upon the conductor is to combat this tendency, if he really wishes to be aguide, a leader, or, as he is called, a "music director." His arsenal consists, not only of his artistic temperament, which may, by means of impressive performances, make short work of the opposition, but also of pedagogy. He must know his public, know what he will be justified in expecting from them, so as to be able gradually to introduce newer and more difficult works. There are in Germany provincial towns which possess "generals" of this kind, whose audiences, accordingly, know more about modern music than those of many a big city.

It is mainly by his way of grouping the selected works into complete programs that a conductor can display his skill. Diverse considerations have to be taken into account: character, style, duration of performance; tonality must be well contrasted and balanced, and attention must be paid to the difficulties which the works entail for both listeners and players.

**Contrast and Variety**

With regard to the effect that new works will produce, their position in the program is a decisive factor. There are conductors who ascribe exaggerated importance to the question of purity of style in programs. Audiences do not appreciate this particular preoccupation; on the contrary, they prefer change and plenty of variety—thereby displaying an unsophisticated but sound sense of art. Contrast is one of the most important resources of art, as is evidenced by the contrasting themes in symphonic movements. Contrasts are formative. They should be devised so that their respective terms shall not clash but on the contrary bring one another out. Therein consists the art of both the creative musician and the performer. Programs may be, and indeed should be, variegated. In their composition the conductor is able to display his artistic sense of effective contrasts.

A program consisting entirely of new works may be of interest for music-lovers, and especially for experts. But for the average audience and for the players it implies an excess of effort. Listeners are not capable of listening for a sufficiently long time with all the attention that the new works require; and accordingly they are unable properly to assess them. The strain may easily lead them to be unjust to the music they have heard, music of which they really have assimilated only a few portions.

On the other hand, the method of placing a difficult new work between two old, well-known ones has been proved sound by experience. The process which takes place within people when listening to works they do not know is entirely different from that which accompanies the hearing of works already known. The difference is the same as between meeting a friend and getting acquainted with a stranger. Memory and identification play a great part. Now, the comprehension of music rests upon the recognition of the relationship between all its units. With music you know, all these units are familiar to your ear, and therefore you can easily apprehend their mutual relationships. But in new music, you often have to start by perceiving these units separately and almost unconsciously (and they are often difficult to determine) before you can follow their sequence.

This calls, of course, for very concentrated attention. If a new work comes between two well-known ones, the listener's ear and mind, during the course of the first well-known work, will have followed easily the path prescribed by this work. Hence when the new, difficult work starts, their receptivity will be fresh and alert. All they will have to do is to prepare themselves to listen with keen attention. And as the third number is again one they know well, a pleasant relaxation follows upon the period of tension. They will therefore not leave the concert hall with the depressing feeling of having been unequal to the demands made on them.

A very important point is the time required for the performance of each number. As a rule, it is not good that two long works should come in immediate succession. Here again, contrast is needful. But above all, a concert should never be longer than the receptivity of the audience is likely to last. I, for one, find that virtually all concerts in central Europe are too long. After one hour and a half of music, the public's attention flags—exactly at the moment when new works are about to be performed.

## The Kamerny Theater in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE Kamerny Theater has returned to present, at the Théâtre Pigalle, its extraordinary performances of French operettas. One knows that Lecoq's scores seem to those Russians entirely representative themes of experience. We have difficulty in guessing the reasons for this strange opinion. We do not understand how "Le Jour et la Nuit" and "Girofié-Girofla" can inspire this Russian reformer, who obviously understands nothing about these poor librettos and this charming music. For the astonishing and paradoxical thing is that the whole effort of the Kamerny Theater consists in reducing to practically nil the musical element of these works, which is assuredly the essential thing in them, and in devoting itself to a subtle and profound labor upon the text, which is of no value at all. For a Frenchman, these performances are perfectly incomprehensible because the music, strangely distorted and interpreted with deplorable amateurism, has become quite unrecognizable.

But, in the scenic presentation, what instruction and what lessons to learn! To begin with, one has the impression of an enormous parody composed by clowns. And certainly, truculence in comedy does not alarm these comedians. But, on examining this technique more closely, one sees its intelligence and its ingeniousness. Here is an astounding synthesis.

**Generalized Types**

As in Italian classical comedy, it is not a particular individual or an anecdotic silhouette that it is a matter of drawing: it is a generalized "type." Here, we are not shown Admiral Matamoros, Majordomo Miguel or General Brasero; they have carved a marionette summing up in itself all the characteristic traits of the admiral, the majordomo or the general of operetta. By the costume, the color, the distortion of the silhouette, they have obtained a striking crystallization which contains, in its pure state, a whole series of associations of ideas and sentiments. To show us a sweeper, they turn a dancer into a sort of human ballet whose hair of couch-grass, made of exactly the same material as his working utensil, is a professional specialization. Each actor carries with him a whirlpool of memories. There is a sort of genius of allegorical and symbolical sculpture in each of these puppets modeled by a thumb so bold and painted with the sense of color of a personality so singular.

The conception of the décors is no less ingenious. With a few surfaces, a bit of scaffolding, a few rudiments of construction, a few elements grafted here and there to obtain an abundance of evocations, the producer obtains extraordinary results. The first entrance of the pirates in "Girofié-Girofla," the pigeon fancier in "Le Jour et la Nuit," the fête at the castle where the entrance of servants on a stage free of the visual and architectural slaveries of tradition—here are new and fertile indications that one must have the conscientiousness to study at first hand.

What disconcerts us in these performances is the inexplicable choice of honest and banal French operettas that lend themselves but poorly to such research. But the result is none the less instructive and worthy of esteem. Moreover, French decorative traditions in the matter of repertory operettas do not give us the right to smile at a pictorial and plastic effort so humiliating to our laziness.

**"Russian and Ludmilla"**

After "Prince Igor," here is "Russian and Ludmilla," a work dear to every Russian citizen but one which exercises on Frenchmen a musical effect that is unattractive enough. Russians will never understand why Glinka and Tchaikovsky do not astound us as much as they do them. We have however, excellent reasons to prefer other Russian musicians. But let that pass. The score of "Russlan" is obviously very long and of very little originality, whilst certain details of writing offer—if one thinks of the date of their conception—a value that is prophetic enough. We ask—arbitrarily moreover—of all Russian work more rhythmical relief and more color.

This music, in spite of its sobriety, is very difficult to sing. Mme. Lipkowska knows something about it. It demands a production of ineffable richness and complexity. The lack of balance between the musical theme and its decorative developments rather surprises us. For the rest, we do not understand certain mistakes in the casting. The inexplicable presence, in a company of this standing of a recruit as clearly incompetent as the player of the part of Ratmir is a deplorable thing. We are therefore forced to seek elsewhere than in the music the elements of interest of a work such as this.

These elements we find without difficulty. The stage surpasses in beauty and in daring that of "Prince Igor," which was remarkable. There is in it all that makes the rare merit of this Russian opera of Paris, whose feats confound us. What freshness and what wealth of imagination in this use of color! What sense of the fairy-like and wonderful in this conception of the décor, costumes and accessories! The picture of the betrothal of Ludmilla is enchanting. Seldom have accents so new and so vigorous been drawn from gold and red. Everything here is a lesson for French technicians. Try to picture to yourself this setting carried out according to classical traditions. You will tremble aghast! Here, on the contrary, there is not a single mistake, not a fault of taste, and a magnificent faculty for continually discovering simple and striking solutions.

## On Record

OF RECENT recordings by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra, perhaps the most interesting for its connection with other musical events is the reading of Stravinsky's excursion into ultra-dissonance and barbaric splendors, "The Rite of Spring."

In this music of rich resonances and ear-assailing discords something is inevitably lost in transference to mechanical disks, be the registration ever so good and the reproduction ever so fine. But much of the original flavor remains. The gaunt material, the stark outlines, the forcefulness of development and treatment, the meager, undecorated sections to contrast with exotically pyramiding resonances all emerge brilliantly from a phonograph.

Another reading made by the Philadelphians is that of Albeniz's "Holiday in Seville." Here an exotic, Oriental atmosphere is quickly evoked by bleating rhythms and by swirling melodic richness. Albeniz has realized a fine mingling of Eastern material and Occidental treatment. His work discloses delightfully velvety resonances, a rarely interesting melodic treatment, a warm fragrance, an exquisitely pictorial atmosphere, and a bright charm which is appealing and lasting.

C. S. B.

## Contrary Motion and Conservatism

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

CONTRARY motion in music—are you so determined in your liking for it that you will accept nothing else? Then you need tell me no more; you belong with the conservatives. Or, high and low parts of the harmony moving in parallel lines—can you endure a good deal of that without protest? Enough; you count among those of advanced preferences.

Turn the whole thing around, if you wish. Say you are conservative; in which case, all I have to do is to assure you that you stand for the idea, method, technique, suit yourself about the word, of contrary motion. On the other hand, proclaim yourself advanced; whereupon I shall know that parallelism between melody and bass, far from being objectionable to you, is quite acceptable and indeed agreeable.

This fancy, I confess, comes newly and suddenly: with the force, nevertheless, of a conviction, from the circumstances of its seizing me. One evening not long ago, I was honored with a visit from Aurelio Giorni, who brought with him a partially composed concerto for piano and orchestra. Now if there is one musical experience that I rate as more exciting than another, it is to be near an artist when he performs; to be in the room when he plays upon whatever instrument, illustrating some matter that happens to occupy his thoughts, whether a piece he has just sketched, a passage from a classic that he recalls, or a mere improvisation. To attend at the very source of the tone, is a special and for me not too frequent pleasure and enlightenment. Wherefore I regard those persons assisting at the recital of a distinguished pianist who have bought their tickets late and have been assigned to chairs on the platform as particularly fortunate. They usually get a bargain price, too. Still, I hardly call them, mind you, the best situated of all. No; the most favorably located listener in the whole place is the one going in on a billet of admission and taking position at the far end of the house, standing against the back wall. There, for the keen ear, the tone reaches in its finest vibration, provided, of course, the auditorium has the proper shape and material for acoustic effect.

But Giorni. It was an entire season of days since I had seen him and had intimation of his piano concerto. Last autumn, I heard him play over the principal theme, with its harmonization. That was as far, at the time, as he had reached. But now, the work stands written, opening movement and first half of the middle movement; with the last half of the middle one and the final movement to be done this summer in Pittsfield, Mass., at the South Mountain music colony.

He handed me the score to look at. For I always want sight of music before sound. With the eye, you catch the style, Notes, too, being measured on the page to the regularity and to something like the precise graduation of a foot rule, you may judge with accuracy concerning the rhythms. Moreover, you ascertain the connection between melody and bass; you learn whether they move toward and away from each other, or whether they run a generally side-by-side course.

Now a composer who lives by the historic rules of counterpoint is as clear, I presume, on this matter of motion as a Persian brought up in ancestral ways was on shooting with the bow. Motion must be contrary, and no disputing with one's self over the question. For my own part, I am hardly taken with the inevitability and infallibility of this; the reasoning for which I suppose to be that Bach found it so, therefore it shall always be so. Then there has to be added, of course, all the Aristotelian dicta regarding form. Without contrast, no art, expression being an accordion sort of thing that works by pull and push. But if mathematicians can show that straight lines have a certain liability to sag, possibly they will some day make plain how jagged ones tend to draw straight; and when that happens, the "Forty-Eight" fugues will perhaps be discovered to represent, instead of a system of opposed actions, a refined scheme of conforming ones.

"You see," said he, taking the manuscript from me and going with it to the piano, "that I have employed in writing the concerto a good deal of contrary motion. So, I make my construction strong."

He would not play the first movement for me, reminding me of having given me a hint of its make-up six months ago. He would perform only the portion of the second movement on which he has lately been engaged Nor would he let me hear the piano part of that by itself, insisting that the concerto was a whole piece of music, not a solo study with accompaniment.

He saw on the piano the score of a work written by a contemporary of his who is of the modern camp. He played some of it with a touch that revealed his views even more strongly than his comment:

"Too much similar motion. Weak!"

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Sigfrid Karg-Elert: From a Drawing From Life by Russell Reeve, Signed by the Composer.

## Karg-Elert

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

IN ENGLAND the organ is at the same time one of the most popular and one of the most unpopular of instruments; a paradox explained by the fact that while the masses love it the musically sophisticated profess to despise it—except, of course, as an instrument for church purposes. The visit of a great virtuoso, a Marcel Dupré or a Joseph Bonnet, arouses little interest in concert circles compared with that freely bestowed on the big foreign fiddlers and pianists. Generally there is, as Dr. Eaglefield Hull once pointed out, "a too ready acceptance of certain frequently quoted limitations of the organ with regard to tone and expression"; limitations, alas, sometimes more emphasized by organists themselves than by those who rarely condescend even to quote these alleged shortcomings.

Although the organ was the instrument of the composer most generally admired today, Johann Sebastian Bach, if one of his worshipers is invited to an organ recital as likely as not he at once responds with excuses exhibiting a fertility of invention and wealth of imagination worthy of the old Cantor himself. It is a strange situation, for perhaps no instrument demands from its player a broader musicianship. One strongly suspects the widespread conviction that the organ is an "unmusical medium" may be based less on musical than on æsthetic values. Lacking the sensibility which we call "good taste," even an organist with a whole alphabet of degrees adorning his name can make his listener sigh for the relatively soothing screech of the bagpipes—from which, by the way, historians tell us the organ originated. One has often believed them.

But if not every organist is born a sensitive artist and a poet, neither is every pianist, violinist or singer. The astonishing thing is that, hemmed in by prohibitions and with every inducement to lapse into something as mechanical as a barrel-organist, the church player often shows a musical enterprise that puts to shame many a concert artist. For example, one has only to read the recital programs published regularly in organ journals to admire the obscure enthusiast who, reckless of consequences, affronts the ears of Meadow-on-the-Mud with Karg-Elert, Reger, Vierné or Bonnet. Perhaps unwittingly he has realized something occasionally hidden from the musically eminent, wise and prudent. In the words of a Russian philosopher: "Just as soon as art begins to take delight in that beauty which is already found, instead of the search for new beauty, an arrestment occurs and art becomes a superfluous estheticism, encompassing man's vision like a wall. The aim of art is the search for beauty . . ."

**A Karg-Elert Festival**

There has just taken place in London a festival which, for reasons perhaps including those given above, has been extensively ignored by the critics of the daily press. Under the joint organization of Nicholas Choveaux, Archibald Farmer and Godfrey Sceats, a series of 10 recitals devoted entirely to the organ works of Sigfrid Karg-Elert was given at the city church of St. Lawrence Jewry. These works represent so successful a search for new beauty that no excuse is needed for bringing them to the notice of musicians who are not organists and even of those whom wild horses could not drag to an organ recital. Karg-Elert fills a niche in contemporary musical art that time no doubt will make more prominent than it is now. In England as elsewhere, his work has won the admiration of a class of musicians who, whatever their limitations, are keen judges of the more solid qualities of their art. Those who make Bach their daily bread are rarely the readiest admirers.

Karg-Elert's first composition for the organ—"Sixty-six Chorale-Improvisations"—bears the opus number 65. When it was published, just 20 years ago, organists everywhere at once recognized in these Improvisations the voice of a composer who not only had something new to say, but who knew how to say it in an idiom then new to the organ. A striking passage from a letter written by the composer, quoted in the festival program, describes the conditions under which the famous "Sixty-six" were written and at the same time throws a revealing light on the composer's attitude to his art.

"I had made up my mind," he said, "to make a pilgrimage to the source of all music—Bach. Each piece should have its own appropriate type of form, such as Trio Sarabande, Ciacona, Passacaglia, Symphonic Chorale, or Melismatic Cantus. It was at that time I experienced the most exalted hours of my life. I heeded not whether it was morning, midday, evening or night. I read, read, read, the Old and New Testaments and our hymns, and composed without ceasing for a whole year. Only a twentieth part could in fact be recorded. Unrecorded things vanished forever, like fortunes in dreams. The pieces were not the product of labored craftsmanship and ingenuity; I did not work upon them; rather I just wrote down what inspiration brought."

**The Quality of Exaltation**

In the passing of 20 years inspiration has, like novelty, evaporated from many of the "Sixty-six," but they still include numbers as fresh today as when they leapt from the composer's thought to paper. As a whole, organ literature is singularly pedestrian, and although its composers may be credited with the desire to soar—Widor even adopted "Soar above" as a motto for his admirable organ symphonies—they generally stay "put" with both feet solidly on the ground. We are only too glad if they manage to raise one foot from the prosy academism that has made some of our doctors of music what they are. Not since César Franck has any composer for the organ possessed in so marked degree as Karg-Elert the quality of exaltation or raptness. At his worst he, like Strauss at his worst, writes with an elaborate inflated grandiloquence "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." But hurriedly turning over these pages—overcrowded with a black population of notes that call for a player with as many arms and legs as a centipede—one soon recovers the composer who has not only, if one may put it so, brought the Reformation and its great chorales musically up to date, but has translated into sound the romantic world of Ludwig Richter, Spitzweg, Eichendorf, Möricke and Paul Gerhardt.

Apart from originality, richness of harmony, easy mastery of contrapuntal line, and a vital expressiveness which defies the limitations set by any ground bass, the music of Karg-Elert, unlike that of nearly all German organ composers, is saturated with color. One of the most pleasurable tasks for the organist is the registration of a Karg-Elert piece. This is particularly true of his latest work, in which, it is interesting to observe, he has abandoned the ultra-modernism that at one period reached extravagance and has started again, to use his own words, in C major.

## Hungary Honors Goldmark

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—The centenary of the birth of Karl Goldmark was recently celebrated by special performance of "The Queen of Sheba" at the State Opera House and in the provincial theaters.

In addition, a special "Karl Goldmark Room" was opened at the Hungarian Academy of Music. In it has been placed a collection of the manuscripts and personal belongings of the composer, most of which have been given to the nation by members of the Goldmark family.

## Chicago Chamber Festival

A festival of chamber music will be held in James Simpson Theater, Field Museum, Chicago, Oct. 12 to 16, through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. The Brosa Quartet of London, Harriet Cohen, London pianist, and Emma Lübbecke-Job, pianist of Frankfort, will then be heard for the first time in the United States.

## Guitar, Lute and Mandolin

By JOSÉ SUBIRA

Madrid

DURING the first months of the year many specialists in the playing of old and often long-forgotten native instruments were heard in Madrid. Apart from the guitar, which is so capable of delighting music lovers when well played, and therefore had never fallen into disuse, these instruments were the lute and the Spanish mandolin, or "Candurria."

The Aguilar Lute Quartet appeared and was as successful in the Spanish capital as in other European towns and in America. The mandolin, as it happened, was used not alone, but in a somewhat strange combination with a piano—and experience has shown that plucked strings associate with one another far better than a mandolin and a piano.

The best of the guitar players recently heard here is Regino Sainz de la Maza. The mandolin player was Antonio Sanz Ferrer. He is a native of Malaga and has recently been playing very successfully in France with his partner, the pianist Manuel Pitto Santaolalla. The Orquesta Iberica (consisting of lutes and guitars) appeared under the leadership of German Lago.

**The Tradition of the Guitar**

These Spanish instruments can serve useful purposes in the hands of capable interpreters—but in the matter of interpreters, the lute and mandolin are less well served than the guitar, which has an old and strong tradition. And, of course, the problem of the repertory is important. Again the guitar is favored in this respect, for it has a repertory of long standing (harking back, in fact, to the sixteenth century "vihuelistas"), and enriched by constant additions from Spanish and other sources.

But the lutes, when grouped in an ensemble very similar to the traditional string quartet, or into bigger ensembles (in combination with guitars) to which the term "orchestra" may well be applied, have very little music to draw upon. The mandolin, alone, becomes intolerably monotonous, and in association with the piano, has practically no available repertory. For all these reasons, repertoires must be provided.

Where does the solution to this problem lie? One may, on the one hand, resort to the classical examples from the pen of old guitarists and "vihuela" players, adapting these as best one can to modern conditions. Or one may transcribe works, classical and romantic, written for the piano, for chamber combinations and for the orchestra. Or one may draw upon native music. Other solutions would be that composers compose works, or transcribe works composed for other combinations, and that the interpreters themselves write music for their own programs. Of course, these various solutions could be combined, but something must be done if these instruments are not to jeopardize their prestige through being exploited for merely picturesque purposes.

**Repertory Conventional**

The repertory of the recent concerts given in Madrid followed very much the usual path. Sainz de la Maza included in his programs original works for the guitar and transcriptions—the latter from music by Malats, Albeniz, Granados and de Falla, the original pieces by himself and by two young, definitely modern composers, Salvador Bacarisse and Julian Bautista.

The Aguilar Lute Quartet also introduced many transcriptions, and original works by South American composers—Carlos Pedrell, Gilardo Gilardi and Luis Mondino. Sanz Ferrer resorted exclusively to transcriptions, except for one original work, "Estampa Andaluza," by Cabas Quilez.

The Orquesta Iberica's policy is extremely eclectic. Its objects, according to its printed programs, are to maintain the dignity of the old instruments it consists of, to revive the works of the old native composers who wrote music for the vihuela and clavichord, and to show composers of today the possibilities afforded by lutes and guitars. Not all these intentions seem to have materialized. The music played included no single work by old native composers of the category referred to, although works by Spanish composers, originally written for piano, for the symphony orchestra or for stage performance, were present in numbers. The Spanish names that appeared most often in all these programs were those of Albeniz, de Falla, Granados and Turina.


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# Home Building Equipment Gardening

## Making Straight the Crazy Path

By ELSPET KEITH

London

QUICK decision is often considered the mark of the able thinker, but the possession of crazy pavements in my flower garden keeps me forever in a swither. Is any flower to be allowed to gleam from the pavement cracks or seed in the crannied wall? If one flower is left, why not all that appear? For nearly seven years I have been asking myself these unanswerable questions and every year has seen more and bigger plants firmly rooted in the seams and corners. Who, pray, would forbid the lowly violet or the ethereal primrose? As for the yellow stonecrop that furs the flat stones in spring green and outshines the sun's bright gold when summer sees it flowering, only a stern and hardy gardener would lay a ruthless hand on its abundance.

How surprising, too, are the unconsidered groups that have annually rewarded my submission to the tyranny of flowers. Again and again I have paused in despairing admiration of such a group as purple toadflax, Siberian wallflower and forget-me-not growing without the bounds. "These after all are easy flowers to uproot," I would say to myself—"just one more season I'll let them run." No such excuse could be found when crimson valerian and a great coarse daisy blocked a large corner on the east side. But rich was the reward of my good nature to a group of foxgloves that flowered a rosy pink against a clump of scented late-flowering peonies and I smiled when I found after it was too late to interfere, that between these two plants an Anchusa of heaven-born blue had insinuated its coarse hairy stems.

Yet, gradually, insistently, the true gardener's voice prevailed. "I will change it all," I promised. "I will really clear out every wayward plant this very autumn.' When autumn came there came again the excuses—a late flowering season, lack of labor or time and the plea that it was cruel to shift young plants that would give pure joy in early spring.

Then one day I visited the garden of an orderly neighbor. Every bed bloomed its planned shade or shades. The crazy paths were calm, and neatly cemented, forming the grayish yellow background that their architect had destined them to make for the show of flowers. Example carried the day. Henceforth, I vowed, neither wallflower nor Viola, snowdrop nor arabis should defy my sense of garden rectitude. It was useless to seek an ally in the man who works in my own garden. I would hire an alien hand.

A glorious bed of marigolds shed pungency over one of the most broken of my crazy paths. Marigolds are plentiful. I gave the hireling leave to work his will. My words were: "Spare not. Get the path clear," and I went indoors while the man obeyed. In the late afternoon I dared to look. Not a flower, not a leaf was to be seen. The man was halfway down the path inserting good stones in place of cracked ones and filling every interstice with a compound of wet ash that made all as ugly as a town backyard. The pathmaker assured me that only his mixture would keep the stones firmly sunk in position. He showed me how many wrong stones had been used before, and explained what a good chooser of stones he himself was. He longed for the word of command to cement and point the pavements, but I was resolute. 'Straighten the little stone walls and mend the pavements," I said, and in a voice of careless ease I added, "and, of course, take out every weed and flower; leave nothing at all growing between the stones"—I paused—"except," I added weakly, "perhaps that nice clump of wallflower. It has grown there for three years and I think it is rather pretty the way it breaks the line of the path, don't you?"

"It shouldn't be there, mum," said the man in his husky out-doors voice. "There shouldn't be nothin' growin' in the paths."

I did not reply.

"I'll trim it small, will I?" the man asked.

"Yes, you may trim it," I said reluctantly, "but don't uproot it."

I walked away quickly. When I returned after an hour or so the clump of wallflower trimmed to a perfect round seemed absurd left growing alone in the ashen regularity of the "improved" pavement. "Oh, take it away altogether," I said. "Take it away. Better have the whole thing uniform."

"I thought you'd think that, mum, when I got it tidy," said my coadjutor. "An' what about this 'ere lavender? Shall I cut it down, mum?"

"No, no," I cried aloud, "not that lavender."

"But it hangs right down over the path, mum. Ye can't rightways get a barra along 'ere."

"I'll have it rooted up next year," I said sternly, "but don't touch it yet. It has only been growing there for three years."

"All right, mum," said the man submissively, "then I'll tie it back wi' string."

I disappeared quickly. I feared that if I paused I would give the order to cut the whole row of lavender bushes to a trim evenness. Better had I let him do his worst. When next I looked the lavender bushes that were so cozy in their overgrown wealth were tied up in leggy gaunt bundles like old-time victims in the stocks—no grace, no abundance. But the wall is straight and the path is clear. I mourned as I went indoors. After all this man was good for some things, I reflected. No more would I stumble over broken pavement stones in the dark nor stub my toes against unexpected clumps of overgrown plants. And he had uprooted every rosebush and replanted them according to measurement. The herbaceous border, too, had been raised to a right level, every plant having been made literally to toe the line. Yes, the man had a marvelous sense of exactitude, and he had no feeling at all about removing a plant. This was to him an easy job. In went his fork and a couple of movements of his square-toed boot would shift the most obstinate roots. In a trice the whole was transplanted according to some fixed law of measurement. He also cared nothing for bulbs. They were just bulbs, to be divided and moved casually and without mercy. While I was congratulating myself one morning on my strong-mindedness in letting this man "improve" the untidy wealth of my overgrown flower garden, I caught sight of his diligent back bent low over a precious sunk path. In a moment I was out.

"Whatever are you doing there?" I asked. "This is not a path, this is a sunk garden."

"Oh, is it, mum?" the man said. "I thought it were a reg'ler bad bit so I've just been rightin' it."

Too late, too late. How could I ever explain and what use would explanation be.

"This is not a path for walking on," I continued feebly. "If you had seen it in spring you would know. The purple aubretia leans over here, you see, and in the sunk path the yellow bee flower and violettas cover the whole space with blooms."

"Oh, do they, mum?" he replied unmoved. "I wondered if some of it was meant, but ye said to clear the paths an' this 'ere were a wery bad path, mum—stones all cracked and broken. I've mended them and sunk them down wi' ash. Nothin' like ash, mum, for the paths. It don't rub like grit does."

Stone Pines at the Cape, South Africa.

## Gardening in South Africa

By MARION CRAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN JOHANNESBURG, Pretoria, and again in Durban the modern settlers are having their gardens properly and harmoniously laid out with their new houses. So that in those parts of South Africa a certain clear beam of beauty is beginning to play upon the residential parts of cities.

Long avenues of Jacaranda, (shapely trees with leaves like acacia and flowers like wistaria) line the streets of Pretoria, and give an approach of romantic beauty to the gardens beyond them. In Johannesburg no such luminous planting obtains, unfortunately, but the individual wealth of the citizens enables them to lay out spacious gardens of great taste and attraction.

In Durban the pleasant fashion is to leave gardens open to the view of the wayfarer who passes by; there is no sheltering hedge or wall between the public and the flowers. It is a genial generous idea which makes an abiding memory of something sweetly unusual about the city, after one has left it. There is a rare and tender pleasure in the way flowers come foaming to the very feet—in being obliged to brush against the velvet stars of scarlet poinsettias, bump into rosy cascades of bougainvillea, and touch the cream trumpets of fragrant Beaumontia as one passes down a public thoroughfare. Pale lemons hang overhead like golden lanterns among their glossy leaves, no one picks them, though they are unprotected; the streets are mostly planted with rich red Flamboyants, as Pretoria is planted with Jacaranda.

Anyone who has once seen the beauty of these South African cities will perceive what limitless opportunities there are for gardening in the sub-tropical continent; not only in planning around every house a different garden of character and charm, but also in developing the idea of avenues of beautiful flowering trees in all future city planning.

**Wide Range of Choice**

There is in South Africa an extraordinary range of subjects from which to choose, for the whole world has made contribution to its wealth of flowers and shrubs: Australia, India, New Zealand, North and South America and Europe have all paid toll; and the joyous adventure of experiment is not yet lost, for there is clearly a great deal still to be accomplished in the importing, acclimatizing and hybridizing of new species, in the far flung states of the Union.

In the matter of climate the South African gardener has a tremendous pull over his English friends. The Transvaal has summer rains and dry brilliant winters, a most convenient arrangement; in the Cape there are the rains of autumn and winter to make the spring and midsummer gardens sweet with bird song and flowers. In Durban the winter, which is, of course, June, July and August, is as beautiful with flowers as in the humid height of its summer.

It is possible when contemplating the idea of building a home in that favored land to make choice, therefore, among many garden advantages. Whether to grow lilies and primroses, forget-me-nots and bluebells, roses and violets in the Cape, or hibiscus and Golden Shower, poinsettia, gardenia and frangipanni in Natal, and so on—whether, too, one would prefer the "South-Easters" to parch one's flowers or heavy thunderstorms to beat them down; borer beetles and white ants at the roots of them, or the indomitable rock of the Rand to blast away! There is a good deal of choice.

**Happily Named**

Has anyone in South Africa yet tried growing that newly collected bulb brought over here by Clarence Elliott from his last flower-search among distant passes? I believe it came from Chile or Mexico. He calls it Glory of the Sun, or more conventionally (when compelled), "Leucocoryne"; the cultivation is practically the same as for freesias, and remembering the glorious, not to say extravagant way freesias grow in Johannesburg I hope sincerely that Mrs. Webber, or Lady Dalrymple, or some other keen gardener there, has by this time flowered great sheets of that incomparable bulb.

I shall never forget the first time I saw it, and realized the clever name Clarence Elliott had chosen. It is like a very large, beautiful Glory of the Snow, our familiar little blue and white chionodoxa; and his name, "Glory of the Sun," invokes the thought of our familiar winter flower. The great pure stars, striped each with clear pale blue, loll in loose, easy racemes on long stems, diffusing all around them the rich perfume of vanilla. One cannot but reflect upon how wonderful a pleasure this new flower will give to South African gardeners!

There is indeed no end to the fun that may be had there in the happiness of mere experimenting; as well as in thoughtful spacious landscape gardening. The day will come, I think, when it will no longer be the fashion to grow hedges of sweet myrtle and pale blue plumbago and then clip them so tight and close that hardly a bloom dare show its pretty face! A concept of the best use of materials will be formed with experience; and will liberate the garden makers from some useless conventions.

The opportunities for commercial gardening in growing fragrant flowers such as carnations in large quantities for the picked-flower markets of Capetown, Johannesburg and Durban are already tentatively observed: they will develop with time, as will aslo the trade with Europe in Cape lily bulbs, gladiolus bulbs and new bulbous species.

There is one line of commerce as yet wholly undeveloped, but one which will surely come as the white popularion increases in wisdom as well as numbers, and that is the growing of highly perfumed flowers like jasmine, mimosa, orange blossom, roses, frangipanni, etc., for the manufacture of scent; it is a very profitable and specialized industry, at present monopolized by the south of France.

This idea has roused surprise from time to time when it has been suggested; but the flowers of South Africa, all tales to the contrary, are exceedingly fragrant, and very rich in essential oils!

Garden Steps of a Johannesburg House. Designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

### The Siberian Wallflower

Several things go into the making of an outstanding flowering plant. Ease of culture, flowers of a pleasing color, long period of bloom—all are included in such a plant. And few there are that can measure up to such a standard. The Siberian wallflower, Cheiranthus Allionii, comes pretty close to meeting these exacting requirements. It is, first of all, of the easiest possible culture. Said to be a perennial, it is usually best to treat it as a biennial, owing to its habit of blossoming itself out during the second year. Plant the seed this June and handle it like any ordinary plant, giving it a sunny situation in good soil, and it will produce sheets of brilliant orange flowers next year from May well into late summer.

The color of this wallflower, bright orange, is not a clashing shade, although it is well to keep it away from reds and pinks that blossom at the same time. It combines well with lavenders, blues and purples. A pleasing picture can be made in the hardy border by interplanting this wallflower with blue and purple Canterbury bells.

If modernistic effects are preferred even in the garden, try the different varieties of fulva—the old orange day lilies of the road side, our "brass and copper lilies"—with orange and scarlet Oriental poppies.

In the house, sweet-scented stocks are artistic arranged a few clusters in a shallow bowl. Their strong stems allow them to stand gracefully erect if a flower holder is used. Pink stocks are charming in dull green pottery, crimson ones in green or opalescent glass, and lavender ones in blue or lavender glazed ware.

## For Small Singing Guests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Topeka, Kan.

IN MODERN landscape gardening little attention is given to the need for quiet, secluded spots where birds can build nests and rear their young. How delightful it is if one corner of the home grounds can be left more or less neglected and dedicated to the birds. Here shrubs and vines can grow into a dense tangle. Certain varieties of trees, shrubs and vines may be planted with the view of affording both food and shelter.

In place of a wire or stone fence, plant shrubs such as spruce or privet (not cut back), with here and there a barberry bush or white thorn. These will furnish the birds seclusion and safe nesting sites as well as serving as excellent background for a perennial border of flowers. Far more birds can be attracted to a garden by means of growing shrubs than by bird boxes.

Niel Morrow Ladd, president of the Greenwich Bird Protective Society in Greenwich, Conn., gives the following list of trees and shrubs as providing the birds with a continuous supply of food throughout the year:

For spring: Trees—Larch, European larch, flowering crabapple, Washington thorn. Shrubs—Roses, sumac, high-bush cranberry, Japanese barberry. Vines—Boston ivy, false bittersweet.

For summer: Trees—White mulberry, red mulberry, bird cherry. Shrubs—Shadbush, blue Cornel, tartarian honeysuckle, red-berried elder.

For autumn: Trees—Flowering dogwood, white thorn, bird cherry. Shrubs—Common elder, arrowwood, and Frost Grapevine.

For winter: Trees—Gray birch, European mountain ash, Siberian crabapple. Shrubs—Barberry, black alder, common privet, black haw.

The thorn family has the combined merits of fine foliage, bloom, and wealth of berry fruit. These trees may be pruned to stimulate the growth of whorls for nests. The European bird cherry grows to a height of 20 feet. Its fruit ripens about the same time as the commercial cherries, and so serves to divert the attention of birds from the more valuable fruit. The "Rosa Rugosa," planted as a hedge, makes a fine bird tangle, offering a cat-proof retreat. Its fruit persists through the winter. The dogwood furnishes food for at least 30 species of birds. The barberry offers excellent cover for nesting birds, and its scarlet fruit persists all winter. It can be planted closely in a circle about a single tree to afford a cat-proof nesting site. Piles of brush covered with grapevines also afford the proper shelter and seclusion. The Virginia creeper produces great quantities of small bluish fruit, which is eagerly sought by robins, kingbirds, flickers, bluebirds, song sparrows, downy and hairy woodpeckers, chickadees, and quail.

Japanese millet and sunflowers should be included in all garden planting to attract the seed-eating birds. Sunflowers can be used to hide unsightly corners or can be planted with corn. Millet, if left standing, will serve as a foraging ground for the winter birds. Other plants providing food for seed-eating birds are prince's feather, asters, calandrinias, California poppies, tarweed, forget-me-nots, portulaca, and sugar cane.

Acorns, beechnuts, and chestnuts are eaten by some birds. Maples and red cedar furnish food for many others. Goldfinches, redpolls, and siskins enjoy the seeds in the cones of alders and birches, while the pine and evening grosbeaks relish the seeds in the winged fruits of the ashes and box elders. Larches, pines, and other conifers are attractive to crossbills.

Evergreen hedges offer needed protection to birds from the winds of winter. Whatever evergreens one plants will serve for protection in winter and nesting sites in summer. Windbreaks of pine, hemlock, or spruce will always contain roosting birds, even in the severest winter weather. Tangled briery patches along stone walls also afford shelter for many kinds.

### A Practical Book

A book which is filled with clear, practical directions on nearly every conceivable problem of building, repairing and improving both the house and the grounds is "The Home-Owner's Manual," by Dorothy and Julian Olney, published by the Century Company of New York.

Many minor repairs, for which the service of a carpenter or plumber are often enlisted, are described and illustrated so carefully that a home-owner may, by following directions, complete them himself at a minimum of cost and a maximum of self-satisfaction and efficiency.

Working in wood, painting and finishing, plumbing, electricity, wallpapering, furnace operation and fuels, cement and stone work, planting and care of lawns, flowers, shrubs and trees are some of the subjects considered.

The authors were married seven years ago, and have lived in Louisiana, California, New York City, and have now settled in White Plains, N. Y., where they live the life of suburbanites and commuters and practice the lessons contained in "The Home-Owner's Manual." While they have naturally consulted many sources to round out and complete their book, most of the information it contains came from first-hand experience. In fact, much of the manuscript was prepared by Mr. Olney during his daily 50-mile train ride between White Plains and his office in New York.

A Simple Torii Gate Forming the Entrance to the Japanese Garden at the Home of William Ruddock, Whittier, Calif.

### Fundamentals of Landscaping

"Landscaping the Home Grounds," with text and illustrations by Leonidas W. Ramsey, published by the Macmillan Company, New York, is a new book dedicated to "those busy men and women of America who, through this hurried age, find time to pause and enjoy the pleasures of attractive surroundings."

The author is a graduate landscape architect and has recently completed a nation-wide survey for the American Association of Nurserymen, to determine to what extent the home grounds of America were planted. The book is the result of this survey and has been written in "the hope that it will lead many to the joys of more attractive home surroundings, and that it shall have some small part in helping to make America more fruitful and beautiful."

Such chapter titles as "The Outdoor Living Room or Private Area," "Special Purpose Gardens" (wihch includes rose gardens, rock gardens and perennial gardens) and "Making the Grounds Livable," will give an idea of the wealth of information contained in the book. It is profusely and beautifully illustrated.

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½-Pint makes more than 68 gallons, price $1.75; Quart makes 275 gallons, price $6.00; Gallon makes 1,100 gallons, finished spray price $20. Send for trial size, price 35 cents, makes 30 quarts. Mix fresh daily as used.

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# INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

## Thus Concord's Benefactors Achieved

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THERE are scores of historical and antiquarian societies in Massachusetts, but none of them could be expected to have a richer soil on which to grow than has that of Concord. First settled in 1635, Concord had become an important center of political influence by the time of the Revolution. It was there that the first county convention was held, when every Middlesex town sent one or more citizens to discuss possible resistance to the policies of George III. This was in August, 1774, and it was only two months later that the first provincial Congress was held there with John Hancock as the presiding officer.

Residents of the town were prominent in the councils of the colony and their forceful opinions might well have made the place an objective of the Royal troops, even though it had not been the reputed hiding place for arms and ammunition. With the happenings of the 19th of April, '75 the village and its surrounding fertile countryside became a section eloquent with patriotism, for every one who knew it as a visitor or who learned of its record. All this honor and reverence is quite distinct from the fame that was given to the town's name by the literary leaders who dwelt there two generations later.

**How the Start Was Made**

The opening of the new building of the Concord Antiquarian Society has already been noticed in the news columns of the Monitor, but there remains more to be said of its erection and its contents, also of the society's beginnings. That first organization was formed in a very unusual manner. For 40 years before this took place in 1886, the keeper of a little news stand in the town had been spending all his scanty profits in buying old furniture and family relics from those who thought very little of their worth. This man was Cummings E. Davis, descendant of an immigrant who was one of the very earliest settlers of Concord.

His dominating desire seemed to be the acquisition of fine cabinetwork, china, historical articles of any sort that fell within his buying power. Happily for his success, owners had small regard for such things, and he was able to get much with what he had to spend. In the 1850s and '60s Victorian walnut was thought to be the only proper outfitting for the home that was self-respecting. As that came in the old stuff went out—often to the firewood pile, but sometimes to the humble attic of Cummings Davis. People often smiled as they tapped their brows when he added more and more to that mass of dusty rubbish—for such it seemed to them. But all along through the '50s and '60s and '70s and into the '80s Cummings Davis kept getting and saving every fine or historic thing he could pay for.

Then his purpose became plain, for he offered to give it to responsible citizens who would agree to preserve the things where they might be enjoyed by whoever cared to see them.

By 1886 many had come to appreciate these things that the slightly esteemed citizen had so long admired. With this offer before them, not much time was needed to form a group of men to establish the Concord Antiquarian Society, with Mr. Davis as custodian, and assured of such financial support as he might need from then on.

**Plentiful Gifts From Many Citizens**

Thus were the beginnings of the organization which has so lately occupied its new building, after more than 40 years in the house which was its first home. During those twoscore years many important gifts have been made to the society, so now their numbered items are not far from the 1000 mark. Just how many of these were comprised in the Davis nucleus is not at present clear. It is certain that some of the most important things were. The court cupboard seen in one room pictured here, one of the two lanterns associated with Paul Revere's ride, a musket used at the battle of Concord Bridge, are typical of the extraordinary acquisitions which he turned over to them.

The present just completed house of 14 rooms represents further generosity on the part of Concord residents. Its construction was made possible by a generous gift of money from the three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Shepard Barrett, descendants of Col. Nathan Barrett, who commanded the Minute Men in the conflict at Concord Bridge. It was to the memory of this Revolutionary officer that the house was dedicated on April 19.

**Several Rooms Described**

The house was designed by Harry B. Little of Concord who donated his services as a partner in Frohman, Robb and Little, of Boston and Washington, D. C. The walls of all the rooms are partly or wholly fitted with woodwork and paneling from houses dating between the 1600s and 1850. This last date is necessarily late, to include the room which duplicates the study of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Designated "The Pine Room" is one which is the first one shown in our group here. It is remarkable for its extremely low ceiling of wide matched boards, which would not allow a very tall man to stand beneath it. Notable pieces which it contains are the corner cupboard with scalloped sides, the gate leg table and a very early form, or long, jointed stool. For this room and much of its contents, as well as for several other room interiors, the society is indebted to Russell H. Kettell.

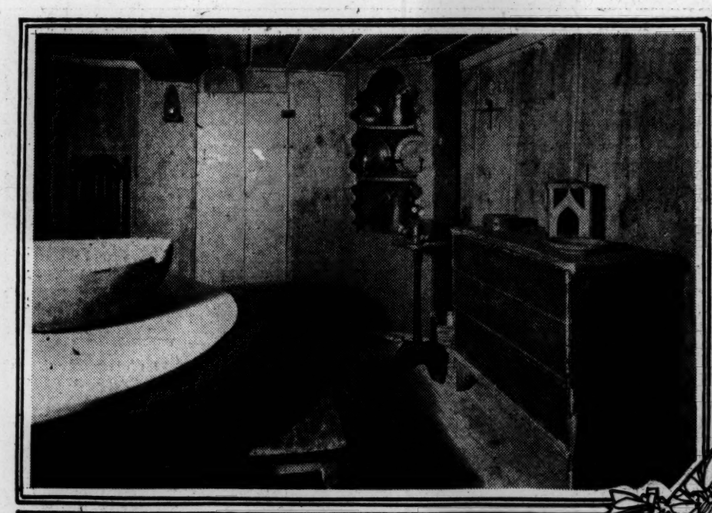
The great width of the fireplace in the next interior is characteristic of so early an era that "the seventeenth century room" correctly attributes it. The dominating piece is the oak court cupboard already referred to, and which was doubtless made before 1650. The wing chair may be but little later, for it was once the property of Concord's first physician, Dr. Phillip Read, who served the community before 1696.

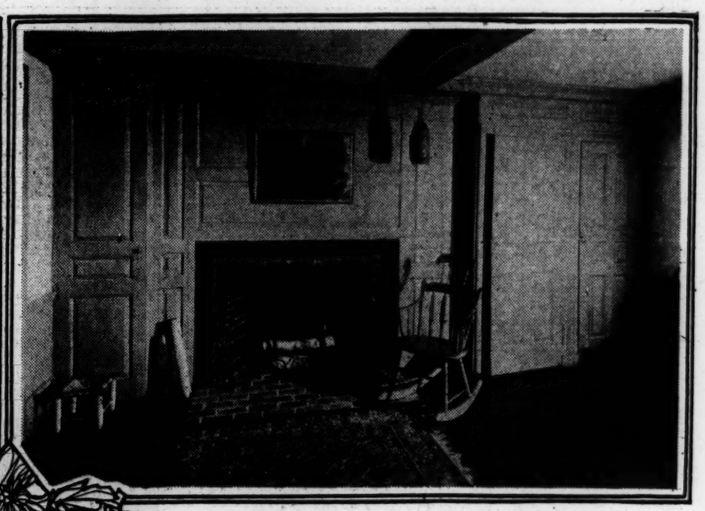
**Covers Nearly Two Centuries**

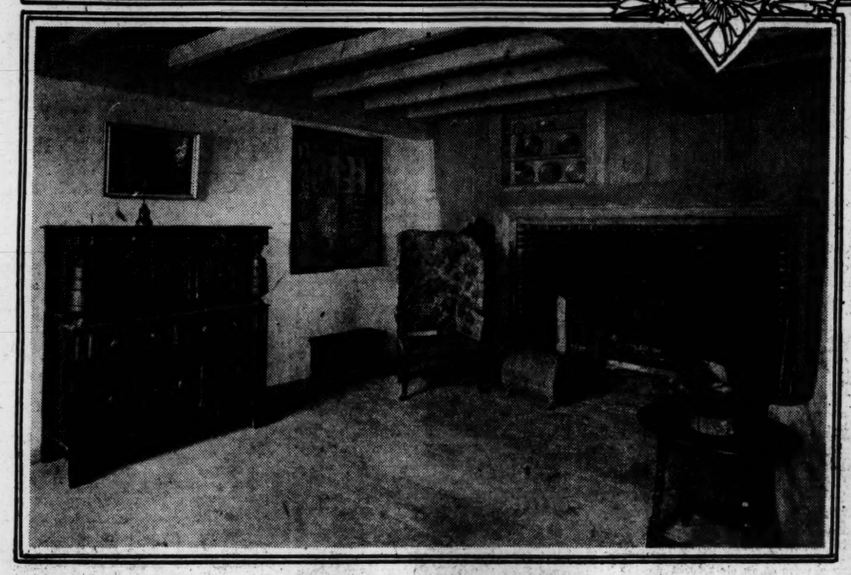
The Revolutionary room, so called, is dignified by the paneled side of a house of the period from Salem, Mass. Although they do not appear in the picture, numerous highly valued relics of Revolutionary times are there. It may interest some readers to notice that Oriental rugs are seen in two views here, having in mind an article which appeared in these columns June 7.

Bringing their series of interiors to as late as a century ago, provided the suitable surroundings for some of the excellent Empire furnishings which the society held. In this instance, as in several other rooms, the problem of correct wall paper was a puzzling one. Here the outcome was a most happy one, for one of the society members recalled that in her own attic were several rolls which might be used. When this offer was investigated the paper was found to be an exceptionally fine example of that used about 1840. The white background is divided into vertical panels by narrow sections in a light yellow, all the figures in both sections being bright gilt. This is strikingly effective in the view here, with its gilt candlesticks on the mantel and the gilt frame between them.

Fully as interesting as the four described, are the 10 other interiors. They have been selected with skill and intelligence to form a connected series in period and in type, to include nearly two centuries. Holding to the definite purpose of drawing on local sources only, as far as possible, contents of the rooms as well as the woodwork came largely from the immediate vicinity. That which was secured from a little distance is just such as might have been used in that neighborhood in its early days.







*FOUR OF THE ROOMS IN THE CONCORD ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY HOUSE*

*Upper Left—There is good reason for calling this the "Pine Room," for that is the wood used for floor, walls, ceiling, and most of the furniture*

*Right—A decided charm to this simple fireplace and its surrounding paneling, dating from the early 1700s. The Oriental rug is an unusual but wholly correct accessory*

*Lower—The extreme width of the fireplace and the early dating of the rare furniture make this interior an excellent example of a seventeenth-century living room.*

*Some of us have childhood memories of quaint rooms of Empire style, such as this example. The wall paper, with its brilliant gold figures, was found in the attic of an old Concord home.*

*The newly built home of the Concord Antiquarian Society. With its fourteen rooms it represents the generosity in money and in service of numerous devoted citizens.*

## Speaking of Color

OF THE so-called "modernist" designs in patterned fabrics and wall coverings, perhaps those most popular at the moment are the ones which produce a stereoscopic effect. These contrive, by a sunning arrangement of light and shade, and of weave, to give an impression of third dimension or depth, so that the wall or the fabric appears to be on several planes. They are a valuable agent for use in limited spaces, but in selecting the accessories to accompany them care must be taken not to choose indefinite patterns, or the effect is at once lost, and the scheme looks flat and without form. In fabric, the weave is largely responsible for the effect. It is directly opposed to the traditional practice of having the darkest colors behind the paler ones. By this inverse process the darkest colors are nearest the surface, with the result that really brilliant colors are used while yet quite subdued effects are achieved.

**Gleam of Artificial Silk**

Artificial silks are certainly relieving us of our one-time problem of preventing metal threads from tarnishing in the curtains and covers. It has nevertheless presented us with its own particular difficulties. The gleam of many rayons, though attractive enough in a limited length, as we see it perhaps displayed in the store, is often glaring and uncomfortable in an extensive curtain treatment, as for example in French windows. In buying the material for this purpose the point is one worth bearing in mind. Where there is great brilliance of sheen the glassiness can be broken up by a contradictory note of some dull-surfaced material used for the upholstery.

Silks of this type should never be used in conjunction with mirrors, which only accentuates their gleam. Mirrors are more useful for breaking up a "busy" effect in a room, or for reflecting light if properly placed.

With the summer ahead of us we may choose colors that are brighter than those purchased for autumn. The most brillinat hues of all are for the sunshine parlor. There in the unscreened daylight they will not seem in the least sensational and anything less would appear a little faded and uninteresting. This is as important in choosing a wall paper as fabrics.

**Clean-Wearing Colors**

Quite apart from their smooth surfaces, some patterns seem definitely more clean-wearing than others. We shall find on closer inspection that this is due to a clever combination of colors.

Every color has what is known as its complimentary color, which is summoned to the eye as we look at it. So that if a design is composed of two colors that are complimentary to one another, each is perpetually calling up the other and accentuating it, making the design at once seem bright and clean.

During the summer we have much less to do with artificial light, but if our fabrics have to go on into the autumn we should choose them with consideration as to how the tones will be affected by our evening illumination. The more yellow there is in our lamp shades the more the greens and blues will be affected.

We can arrive at a pretty good estimate as to how far they will change, by our recollection of a paint box, and how grays may be made by adding orange to greens and blues. Reds and pinks will change less drastically but become orange and yellow in proportion.

A shade that we shall see more of this autumn is a deep purplish red, too red to be justly described as purple. It has already been shown by exclusive houses for some of the newest wall coverings and a few velvets and damasks. It is magnificent, almost regal, but is another of the colors that could readily be spoiled by an unconsidered choice of artificial illumination.

## A Notable Display

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago

IT IS rarely that people of this city have the privilege of seeing such a group of eighteenth century English furniture as is now assembled in the galleries of Marshall Field & Co. Secured from numerous titled collectors and country seats, these pieces are of outstanding merit, in types that exemplify, in a manner seldom seen, all the styles dominant in England between 1700 and 1790.

## What About Walls?

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London

INDEED, what about them! For the old familiar friend, wall paper, has been largely superseded and followed by various kinds of paint and distemper. In fact, the changes have been endless, culminating in two quite new wall treatments which are beautiful enough to merit consideration.

The first method strikes a strong note of originality, and forms an excellent background for color. It is a plastic and adhesive paste, very durable, and lasting for years, during which time it can be repainted any color desired. The appearance when finished has a picturesque ruggedness which gives an effective shading to the general color tone. It can also be washed without causing any damage to the color glaze. It has immense artistic and economical advantages as a wall treatment for any room in the house. It is ideal for nurseries, since many soft light shades can be used without anxiety as to the possible effect of grubby, sticky fingers.

There are also some attractive relief decorations to be used in conjunction with the scheme, and which can be affixed to it. These can be had in various designs, such as ships and landscapes, and teddy bears for the nursery. Suitably arranged in relief, the effect is very good. This whole wall treatment is effective, giving the impression of space, and is not particularly costly in the original outlay, when it is considered that the whole effect is more or less permanent.

Another beautiful wall treatment is the representation of old pine wood. This effect is obtained purely by paint, forming unbroken lengths of board of irregular widths, special attention having been given to the walls in order to secure broad unobstructed surfaces.

In a room where this scheme was carried out the effect was little short of marvelous. When the door was closed it was difficult to believe that one was in a London dining room at all, and not in a chalet in the Swiss mountains. By skillful treatment, the very veining and knotting of the pinewood were represented.

Four Lalique glass beech-leaf wall lights on opposite sides of the wall were the sole form of lighting. The soft light glow from these admirable fittings enhanced the mellowness of the tones of the wood treatment, forming an admirable background for the decorative treatment of the room.

When wishing to introduce a new and original note into your rooms, let the walls receive your first consideration. In these days when pictures form so small a part of the general scheme of decoration, walls are of paramount importance.

Either of these schemes is reasonable in cost, and despite their modernity have a very restful, delightful feeling about them. The pinewood treatment in particular is being used more and more in English flats and houses, providing a modern substitute for the comfort and grace of the old English homes.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ENGLISH 18TH CENTURY

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*Exceptionally Fine Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Sheraton Examples and a Noteworthy Group of Oak Country Pieces*

THE most important shipment from England this spring, this distinguished collection numbers many examples which rank easily among the finest that AU QUATRIEME has ever brought to this country, for rarity, beauty of design and exquisite workmanship. An element of outstanding interest is the great variety of types of furniture illustrating with a rich fund of reference so many of the modes and manners of 18th century living . . . the elegance of the *London* drawing room of the day, the gracious comfort of the country manor, and the sturdy homespun charm of the inn parlor and cottage interior.

The arrival of so important a shipment so early in the season presents an opportunity of singular advantage to those of our clients who have not yet left for Europe or for the country. And the extremely moderate prices for antiques of such quality are decidedly worthy of remark.

*An Irish Chippendale Table, Circa 1750*

The number of 18th and early 19th century mahogany dining tables is a notable feature of the collection, since these are always especially difficult to find, among them a beautifully designed SHERATON three-part table, circa 1790. The quality of the CHIPPENDALE examples can scarcely be overstressed. These include a superlatively fine *Chinese* CHIPPENDALE mahogany card table, circa 1760; two CHIPPENDALE corner writing chairs, circa 1760, and a mahogany arm chair of the same date, as well as a pair of extraordinarily fine side chairs with ribband backs. The *Irish* CHIPPENDALE table is a most charming and typical example, in the very dark mahogany preferred by the wealthy Irish patrons for whom native cabinetmakers interpreted CHIPPENDALE design.

*Likewise included in this shipment*

An 18th century miniature china cupboard with the original mounts. Circa 1770.

A CHIPPENDALE mahogany tray-top table, circa 1760.

A CHIPPENDALE mahogany ladder-back arm chair, with needlepoint seat, circa 1760.

A CHIPPENDALE small damask and mahogany screen, circa 1780.

An ADAM bergere arm chair, circa 1790.

A mahogany drum table, circa 1780.

An 18th century tub wing chair.

An 18th century mahogany open bookshelf.

An 18th century HEPPLEWHITE tub writing chair in brown leather.

A pair of 18th century CHIPPENDALE carved wood gilt brackets.

A pair of HEPPLEWHITE mahogany jardiniere stands.

A large and very fine mahogany pedestal writing desk with green leather top.

An 18th century mahogany bookcase.

An early 18th century *Welsh* dresser.

An 18th century two-pedestal and two-leaf mahogany dining table.

Three 18th century spindle-back *Yorkshire* arm chairs.

Twelve spindle-back *Yorkshire* side chairs.

A very fine HEPPLEWHITE mahogany side table, circa 1775.

An 18th century lacquer secretaire.

Two 18th century spider mahogany tea tables.

An 18th century mahogany pedestal writing table.

A mahogany two-pedestal one-leaf dining table, circa 1810.

A small JACOBEAN oak table.

A SHERATON mahogany drum table.

A SHERATON mahogany tea table.

Two CHIPPENDALE wing chairs.

An 18th century oak dresser.

A set of Yorkshire chairs, six side and two arm, circa 1800.

A small oak chest with strapwork carving, circa 1680.

An 18th century satinwood PEMBROKE table.

Four painted HEPPLEWHITE arm chairs with cane seats.

A GEORGIAN carved eagle console table with marble top, circa 1750.

An early 18th century *Irish* peat bucket.

A REGENCY painted cupboard in black and gold.

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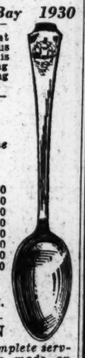

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# EDUCATIONAL

## Summer Course in Languages That Affects 3,000,000 Pupils

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Middlebury, Vt.

LINDBERGH flights, Boussus-Tilden matches, Eckener excursions, have helped to weld American and European sentiment and economical understanding. The world press has lauded the achievements of these men until they have been hailed as international geniuses of good will, and others have undertaken to follow suit.

The good accomplished by these news-honored events is very great. But to touch more basic, more permanent, more intellectual points of contact in nations, we must aim beyond the spectacular. It cannot be achieved in an afternoon or a week or a year, in a drive, a conference or a series of articles. As has been repeatedly emphasized, it is a matter of years of education.

One of the best immediate opportunities for better international understanding lies with the youth in the high schools through their study of French, German and Spanish. But the possibilities here are often little more than touched because pedantic and surface teaching will not see beyond vocabularies and conjugations.

Over 3,000,000 high school students in the United States are annually being brought into contact with these languages with the object of starting the undergraduate on the road to a speaking knowledge of them and an understanding of the European peoples using them.

Realizing that the study of the foreign language offers an opportunity for sympathy for the brother nation that no other means can give, we must admit that the high school is deplorably missing its opportunity and calling when the ideal is completely overlooked.

**An Example in Hiring**

Last September the writer happened into the principal's office of one of the higest rated New England schools, where a new teacher had just been hired. Following her introduction, the teacher was asked in what department she was teaching. The principal broke in that he wasn't quite sure of the department yet. Excusable it might be not to know the class, but not knowing the department seems impossible, Ten days later, she took up divided duties in French, Spanish and biology. Would it be humanly possible for a teacher with only a college education to take up a five-class schedule with this variety and administer justice to two languages? Language learning, of vital importance to an increasing majority of United States citizens, is handled with obvious negligence and carelessness. Upon the teachers of European languages rests much responsibility. Yet they are often poorly taught themselves, too frequently lacking in background, a knowledge of geography, history and literature, and of the industrial, social, and institutional life of the people.

To meet this, a sensing of the national atmosphere is altogether necessary. Foreign language courses of a more orientating nature than those taken by the average college graduate are a prerequisite. If a fairly intimate understanding of the people is to be obtained first by the teacher, survey courses dealing with foreign sociological, institutional, and industrial problems are as important as studies of grammar, phonetics, composition and conversation.

Colleges are offering to prospective teachers such courses now, but few students advance sufficiently from the more elementary studies to enable them to touch the higher work in the four years. Graduate work is an answer to the problem, but time and finances do not allow this for the majority. Summer school offers a ready answer.

Five colleges in the United States are offering during the coming summer, courses in some of these languages. Cleveland, Pennsylvania State, Mount Holyoke and Middlebury have been established for several years. Rutgers opens in June with French, Spanish and German departments, planned for the training of high school and college teachers as well as introduction classes. Cleveland offers French and German, Penn State offers French, Mount Holyoke German, and Middlebury French and Spanish.

**The Pioneer**

All have carefully planned courses in the various phases of language study, but none of them, perhaps, with quite the established reputation of Middlebury. The majority of these are designed on the plan of Middlebury, a pioneer in the new field, both Penn State and Rutgers having been established by former Middlebury directors.

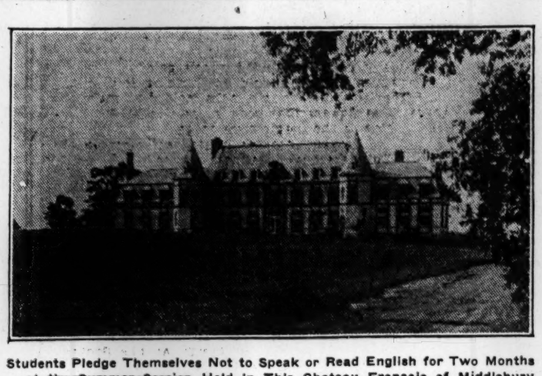
Most teachers are hesitant about giving up an entire summer to study. The intensive work during the nine months of the school year calls for a let-up; consequently, opportunities for recreation are important. The summer school offering the best facilities for a vacation change is the most demanded and the most satisfactory. It plays an important part in programs of all of the schools.

This opportunity for recreation, Middlebury possesses above the ordinary. Set in the heart of the Green Mountains of Vermont, and holding a private possession of 30,000 acres of mountain campus, the school permits a carrying out to the full of the vacation-education idea.

Here, under a group of 50 native Spanish and French professors, lecturers and writers, the teacher-student settles into a national atmosphere, pledging himself in writing not to read or converse in English for seven weeks. The Middlebury Château, constructed after the plans of the Pavilon Henry IV of the Palace of Fontainebleau, is typically French inside and out, and embodies as absolute a spirit of France as may be found in the United States. The Spanish Casa, though not having the material atmosphere that is found in the Château, lives up in no smaller way to the spirit of Spain in the social and educational extracurricular functions.

Among the background courses offered, outside the regular ones in advanced grammar, composition and conversation are: French songs, games, and costume production; French club activities and dramatics; French art, poetry, contemporary literature, France, her geography and history; contemporary French civilization, development of French drama, oral practice and French debating, modern French novels and short stories, and the teaching of French in secondary schools.

In the Spanish school is found a similar list of courses, including: Commercial Spanish, methods of



Students Pledge Themselves Not to Speak or Read English for Two Months at the Summer Session Held in This Chateau Français of Middlebury College, Vt.

Spanish teaching, play production, Spanish folk songs and popular music, Spanish dances, Spanish and Spanish-American civilization, and a large number dealing with phases and types of contemporary and classic literature.

**Those Accepted**

A similar group of courses are found at the other colleges mentioned, but in some cases, as at Rutgers, elementary and beginners, classes are admitted, whereas Middlebury does not accept students who are not qualified as graduates or who are not able to speak and write the foreign language intelligently.

The intensive two months' study at these institutions obviously prepares a teacher to return to teaching not only steeped in language knowledge but bearing a sense of foreign culture and national life that can scarcely be obtained elsewhere, even in Paris or Madrid.

Annually this fairly recent creation in graduate study for teachers is growing in popularity and scholarship In turn it affects the 3,000,000 language students in the United States. Middlebury alone has registered students from about 150 of the outstanding colleges distributed over all parts of the United States in the 14 years in which the language schools have been organized on the present plan.

The influence of a single college of this sort in enhancing international relations through groundwork on high school students is enormous. It is playing an important rôle in advancing language department ideals. As soon as these ideals are recognized in a larger number of preparatory schools, the demand for more carefully trained teachers will grow. If we are to desire an international relationship that goes beyond sentiment, this education movement must be accepted and carried on by a larger number of colleges with facilities for vacation-education. W. S. L.

## Long Vacation, But Not For Two Busy Boys

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SILHOUETTED against the sunset sky, two small boys stood on the hilltop watching a big kite float to earth, slowly and smoothly as a bit of thistledown.

"Say, some glider!" exclaimed the brown-eyed boy. "The wind must have gone down with the sun. That's the best one we've ever made. It's a corker! Let's make a bigger one tomorrow."

"All right," acquiesced the black-eyed boy, "but let's get up before 6 so we can get it all finished by noon."

So intent were they on unraveling the knots and winding up the kite string that they never even noticed me as I came to call them to supper. At the foot of the hill I had passed two other small boys with their father and their petulant, high-pitched voices rose as I went by:

"You said you'd take us to the movies tonight and now you say it's too hot. There hasn't been a single thing to do all day long. Wish we never had long vacations, there's never anything to do!"

That was eight summers ago, the brown-eyed boy was eight years old, the black-eyed one 10, and into the trunks which we have packed each summer since then have gone a few new tools, some blue-print plans, rolls of sand-paper, a larger hatchet than that of a previous summer or a better Scout knife, brads, nails, and screws by the pound, copies of the Popular Science Magazine, Ernest Thompson Seton's books "Two Little Savages" and "Woodcraft," besides a Boy Scouts' Handbook and Yearbook, "Schoolcraft's Indian," some well-illustrated bird book, a good botany and some colored plates of wild flowers.

**Kite Summer**

That first summer, the Kite Summer, actually required very little equipment, for the boys derived their greatest pleasure in making everything possible. From simple directions they learned to make flour paste and found that this kind of paste had the advantage of being always accessible. The cross sticks for the kites were whittled down to any desired size and a supply of newspapers could be depended on never to give out. It was necessary to purchase balls of stout string, but aside from that it was really surprising what originality and ingenuity developed.

An old sailor showed them how when a boy he had sent messages up to his kites, messages written in code on small pieces of paper and slipped on the string until the wind caught them and whipped them along up the line until they reached the kite, when the messages were considered delivered. The kite tails flashed brilliant color schemes against the sky and no weather man ever watched the shifting and veering of fitful winds any closer than the two boys. The regular names of the days of the week soon lost all prestige before such terms as west-wind day, south-wind day, or the much-disliked east-wind day. They utilized the quiet, still days to make weather-vanes and from the ridgepole, the piazza railing, the fence post whirled some most original weather vanes which owed their existence to the fact that they really were of aid in telling good flying weather.

The next summer was the Bow and Arrow Summer and from "Two Little Savages," the book without which no long vacation could ever have been successfully passed, the boys learned that the wood of red cedar, hickory, elm, and apple trees provide the best material for bows. Sometimes these were split out of solid wood, often they were whittled down from smaller branches and always sandpapered until they were as smooth as ivory. After they had read that the Indians preferred arrow-wood for their arrows they searched the woods until they found the low bushes of arrow-wood, and the straight sticks furnished arrows in much quicker time than their former method of splitting a block of ash and halving it time and again until they obtained straight sticks three-eighths of an inch thick. Turkey feathers provided material for the feathering. Each boy painted his arrows a different color in order to distinguish them. Unbleached linen thread was waxed with shoemaker's wax for the string and an elaborate soft target was made from a discarded automobile tire with the center stuffed with hay and covered with burlap on which rings were painted. The boys lived in Indian suits that summer and did their hunting with a Brownie camera, although equipped with fearsome hatchets cut out of wood.

**Ship Summers**

The next summer marked the beginning of their shipbuilding activities which covered a period of three summers and included the making of all sorts and conditions of ships from the first simple sailboats to elaborate models of clipper ships copied closely from blue print plans. Howard Pyle's "Book of Pirates" showed the marks of constant use that summer, as did also "Cap'n George Fred, Himself," by Capt. George Tilton, and "Captains Courageous" by Kipling. They had two ship summers.

The Log Cabin Summer saw the completion of their most elaborate project, the building of a cabin seven by ten feet which necessitated much time in cutting the trees, stripping the bark, stuffing the crevices with moss, shingling the roof and making appropriate pieces of furniture. The cabin proved to be an admirable tool shop and the tool chest, bench, and bunks which they made were quite good work.

The offering of a prize for the best collection of mounted wild flowers to be brought back to school in September was the incentive for the Collection Summer, when not only the boys but the entire family became allied in various campaigns of collecting flowers, leaves, moss, stones, and last but not least, stars, which were checked up and properly named from constant reference to "The Young Folks' Book of the Heavens," by Mary Proctor.

Last summer both boys were plainly air-minded and no Skyways Inc. was ever more popular than Tree-Topways, which company was owned and organized by a black-eyed and a brown-eyed boy. Their plans for the summer were fully organized before the long vacation had begun and several visits to a neighboring airport, together with the reading of the following books, had provided them with a good foundation:

"Skyward," Commander Richard E. Byrd.
"Flying the Atlantic in 16 Hours," Sir Arthur Whitten Brown.
"We," Lindbergh.
"Aviation," Merit Badge Series of the Boy Scouts of America.
"How to Make and Fly a Model Airplane," Fred O. Armstrong.
"The Boys' Book of Airmen," Irving Crump.
"The Lone Eagle," George B. Fife.
"The Boys' Book of Airplanes."
"A. B. C. of Flight," W. Laurence Le Page.

Eight summers, eight long vacations, but the days were never long enough to make all they wanted to make and the end of the long vacation never found them with their plans all matured. There was always more than enough to "carry on" through the next vacation.

"And a voice of an old refrain
Is singing and saying still
'A boy's will is the wind's will
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

M. M. S.

## Small Children and the Community

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago, Ill.

"THE school itself shall be made a genuine form of active community life instead of a place set apart in which to learn lessons." So says John Dewey and so believe we who are responsible for the early training of little children in a certain little home school.

To be sure we feel the necessity of offering a well-rounded-out course of study, but our aim—a point beyond the actual teaching of the three R's—is to train little children for citizenship.

Early in the fall, shortly after the opening of school, we begin to awaken in our children the desire to be helpful. We take walks around the neighborhood and learn to "enjoy and not destroy" the lovely lawns and parkways. Also in our effort to coöperate with the residential community in which our school is situated we forgo the pleasure of playing on the green lawn in the front yard and on the boulevard in order that we may keep up the appearances of our school property. In this way we have been able to establish ourselves in this community for 14 years as a coöperative institution.

When the Thanksgiving season approaches we step out of our own community in order to carry help to a more needy center. Our children each year supply at least five families whom we personally know to be deserving with the complete Thanksgiving dinners. Five large baskets are filled by the entire group of children as a real part of our own Thanksgiving party at which time we entertain all our mothers. In this as in all our other civic activities even our tiny nursery school children are a part, for we feel we cannot bring too early to the little child thought the feeling of helpfulness.

Again at Christmas time we have another opportunity to experience the joy of giving. As a part of our own joyful Christmas celebration, we never fail to remember some of the city's less fortunate. For the last five years we have sent either new sleeping garments or warm sweaters, caps and mittens together with new toys to 23 little children in the heart of our West Side slums. These little children attend a settlement nursery school and the worthiness of the families can always be assured us.

At Valentine time this year, word reached us of a number of dependent children in a county institution. We suggested to our children that books wrapped in bright Valentine wrappings might carry some cheer. This suggestion was all that was needed. Reports came back to us of 42 happy little children-recipients of our gifts. Needless to say this happiness was shared by the donors.

So all through the school year a real part of our work is to keep this spirit of helpfulness alive in our children. Our parents are more than willing to be a part of this work and in many cases have carried it along in an even bigger way.

Near the close of the school year we once more definitely plan to share our good fortune with others. We give an annual school play in which all our children participate. First we invite all our parents to come as our guests and then we tell them that the next day we want to repeat the play and ask as our guests 300 children from our neighborhood institutions. We ask if they will coöperate, too, and this year was typical of the ways in which they always do coöperate. A voluntary collection was taken among our parent audience at the request of several parents. Their contributions made it possible for us to buy for each of the 300 children a package of lollypops and a beautiful rosebud. Nothing could portray better the feeling of appreciation than the telltale expressions on the faces of these little children—so starved for experiences outside of institution walls—as they filed past us proudly, carefully holding up their very own candy and rosebuds.

Our collection also takes care of the special bus and driver we always send for the 38 little crippled children and for the largest bus we can find to bring 90 children from the Chicago Home for the Friendless. (We don't like the name of this institution because we know that all the children there have at least all of us for their friends.)

Our own parents use their cars, too, to bring many loads of happy children to our play. This year because of this coöperation we were able to have children from six institutions. Some of the children came a distance of 12 miles.

Just a word about our play. Each year a play is written especially for us by one who understands little children and also this school's desire to bring out the very best that is in each child. There is always a real thought of helpfulness running through a play—a message worth while for our own children, our parents and especially our little guests.

The benefit our children derive from all this we feel is more than can be measured. Our hope and belief is, however, that in years to come these children will realize that all this part of their early school work has been a vital part of their entire educational life. J. S.

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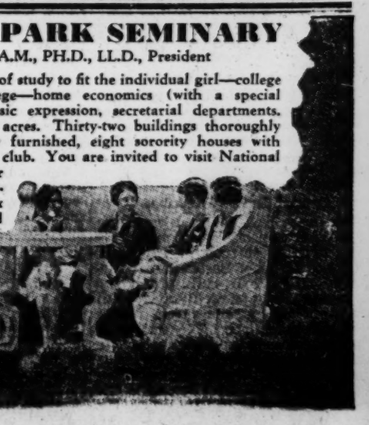
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# THE HOME FORUM

## At the Musicale and After

IT HAS been my privilege to enjoy several little feasts of music lately. For instance, I went by invitation to hear a piano recital by a maiden in whose career I am intensely interested. I was most agreeably surprised. I had not expected such discoursing of noble music from the great masters of melody. The skill, the technique, the appreciation and the expression were altogether beautiful to me. But most beautiful of all was the modesty of the performer herself, becomingly attired, poised as beautifully as a sweet pea (the one Keats speaks of, "sweet-peas on tip-toe for a flight"), she tripped lightly in and out for the various musical numbers, a veritable phantom of delight. Not often does an occurrence like this recital happen to me, so it was all the more delightful as an experience. Then I attended a few other little feasts of melody that I need not now enumerate or describe. But the other night it was my pleasure to be present at an annual festival of music, where the audience was regaled with vocal and instrumental pieces of a high order.

A few of the vocal numbers carried one's thoughts back over the years to concerts of long ago, merry parties, scenes of good cheer, and the Fairyland of Yesterday, where familiar forms and faces flit in memory's glorious garden. The pageantry there was wonderful! But when a most accomplished artist opened the gates of beauty into all the glory of a revelation, one was whelmed with wonder! Is there any instrument that can utter its sweet secret as can the violin? I suppose organists would say that the organ is the king of instruments, and I am not troubled if they do. But if so, it seems to me that the violin is queen, a sort of affianced bride. For me a violin in the hands of this skilled artist sang a sonata when the bow just touched the strings! There was an exceedingly satisfying quality about a single tone.

But it is not about these feasts of melody that I wish to write so much, as afterward.

Whelmed with the wonder of a delightful hour, the atmosphere of the "concord of sweet sounds" still clinging to my garments, I came before another of the younger and rising generation, and with the most wooing voice I could engage asked, "How is your music going?" "Well," she said, "it might be better I suppose but—" What followed was a labyrinthine series of hesitancies, stratagems, subtleties and evasions. The younger generation certainly can put up a case! Here was a place where my exalted mood might bring forth fruit. So forthwith I tried to make a bit of the ideal touch what Mrs. Browning calls "an inch of the actual." There is something so ineffably good and true and beautiful about the younger generation that I, for one, greatly enjoy talking to them; albeit, not in pedagogic language, nor from an authoritative height, but as a human being looking into the face of a successor.

We took a seat, this maid and I, and much as I enjoy speaking to the younger generation, I delight more in answering their questions—when I can do so. She was all animation and gayety—a pretty thing to deal with and the musical moment was upon me. Imagine my response to the question, "How do you enjoy music?" In view of what has been written above the reader will understand at a glance that every word in that sentence of interrogation is prickly for me. The implications in every emphasis and nuance of voice and language are subduing. Place the emphasis where you will and I am in for it! All the king's horses and all the king's men could hardly extricate me from the situation; nor could all the dialectic of which I am capable be of any considerable help. But there is much in a mood and the moment was magical for me.

"'How do you enjoy music?' You ask me that, my dear . . . (I said)" and I am glad to answer you. And I am very thankful that one does not have to know everything about music in order to enjoy it. The enjoyment of music depends upon our appreciation of it; and while knowledge will increase one's enjoyment of music it does not wholly depend on knowledge of the art. Music has an universal intelligibility. Plato tells us, 'It is the essence of order and leads to all that is good, just and beautiful, of which it is the invisible, but nevertheless dazzling, and passionate, and eternal form.' And another, a Scot in whom I know you are interested, says, 'See deep enough, and you see musically; the heart of nature being everywhere musical.' And Shakespeare sings,

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubins.

"Oh, yes! but that is high-brow," she broke in. "Plato, Carlyle (she looked at me knowingly), and Shakespeare—to begin with?"

"They are very good to begin with; and it is where I begin in my enjoyment of music—deep down and high up. You must not think you have justified your ignorance because you can append the label 'high-brow' to a subject. And modesty remember is a high-brow virtue."

She capitulated, and requested me to continue more impersonally.

"Well (I said), this is where we have arrived: Music is in the world all about us; and music is within us; and music is therefore a universal language which we all more or less can understand. Hence I enjoy it in this wise: First, I locate a seat near people who are appreciative of music. For I do not want to be disturbed by people who think more of Coney Island and a box of chocolate than they do of a 'concord of sweet sounds.' Persons who are blatant and assertive interfere seriously with my sensibilities and their responses to the music that is made. We all carry an atmosphere with us, we exude it, and the persons I have described serve me as chilling damp does a rare violin.

"Then having chosen my seat, I cultivate an impersonal attitude to the performer rendering the music. I do my level best to let the composer speak his message to me: the one playing or singing is to me an instrument, a voice. Seeing the performer is helpful, but often it is distracting; a mannerism, a bit of dress, a stray lock, carry one's attention away from the important business of listening. One has to let the ear, not the eye, do the work. When a red tie struggles above a black gown, well, that carries my thought from the music! It may be hard on the performer, but I find it an aid to close my eyes and listen.

"'What do I listen for?' Now that is an interesting question. I listen for those snatches of melody that remind one of the birds at song, the bits of melodious beauty that seem to weave themselves out of the musical chaos, the musical figures and phrases; and having heard them once, I hearken for their repetition, for they are sure to recur. There is joy there. And, again, I listen attentively, that is, with concentrated attention. I determine, if possible, to miss nothing.

"Then, finally, I listen discursively. Herein comes my own exquisite enjoyment. I like to close my eyes and float in a stream of lucid reverie, and let the music be the stimulating background to the stream of consciousness; to feel the gentle pulse beat of the world, so to speak; to be wafted away into ineffable heights where the world is aureoled with rainbows! When this happens the composer has yielded his secret. One lives in a memorable moment, the sonata or symphony opens its soul to one; the gates of beauty swing back, one lives in a revelation, walks in paradise!"

"It all sounds very wonderful," she said. "There doesn't seem to be any doubt that music is in you; but I am not sure it is within me."

"Yes, I concluded, it is wonderful to appreciate music wherever one finds it, to search for it, to tune one's thoughts for it.

In the still air the music lies unheard;
In the rough marble the beauty lies unseen;
To make the music and the beauty needs
A Master's touch, a Sculptor's chisel keen."

I picked up a book and began to read. . . . Soon the sound of "Träumeri" was weaving its beauty in and out of the paragraphs; the piano was speaking to me. J. M.

## *Blossomy Weeds*

Go to the pastures, and pluck—
Elbowing Puck—
Dreams, upon stems that are blowing
There in the wind and the sun.
Plenty of them will be growing
After your armful is done.

Golden flowers and silvery seeds
Short or tall, on a grassy stem;
Dreams, to the farmer only weeds,
But there is a need of them.
Go, and gather them well,
Elbowing Ariel.

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## *Song in the Summer Dusk*

I heard your nurse call sharply, "Time for bed!
Come in this minute; do you hear?
Patsy, your dress is soaked; Stiles pushed, you said?
Marky, Parnell, wet shoes! Dear, dear!"

And then I made this song for calling you—
I who have no child to call—
I made this gentle song and sang it, too,
So low I thought none heard at all!
"Children, playing on the fountain's marble rim,
Patricia, Stiles, Parnell and Mark,
I know the water now looks soothing-cool,
Tempting play-wearied feet to try the pool,
The pool mauve-blue in day's dusk-dark!
But come; our garden and our world grow dim!
Oh, never mind your dress, my fair!
How silver-wet this lily is; just see!
And look, that hurrying fan-tail there
Is moist as he can be!

Children, playing on the fountains marble rim,
Behold the river now; a light,
Like beds of pansies, blended purple-gold,
Lies wrapped around it, fold on thinning fold.
Stars, like brass thumb tacks, hold first night
Above these flowers that grow so petal-slim!
Now is the magic time to go,
To skip into the house, remembering
This rare dusk-loveliness just so
Ere night blots everything!"

I heard your nurse call sharply, "Time for bed!"
But you—you did not seem to hear.
You seemed to hear my gentle song, instead.
Your answer rose, breeze-soft, star-clear!

Nurse praised her calling methods to herself—
She heard no song, but knew you came
Swiftly that night—gnome, fairy, pixie, elf—
Dancing as colors through a flame!

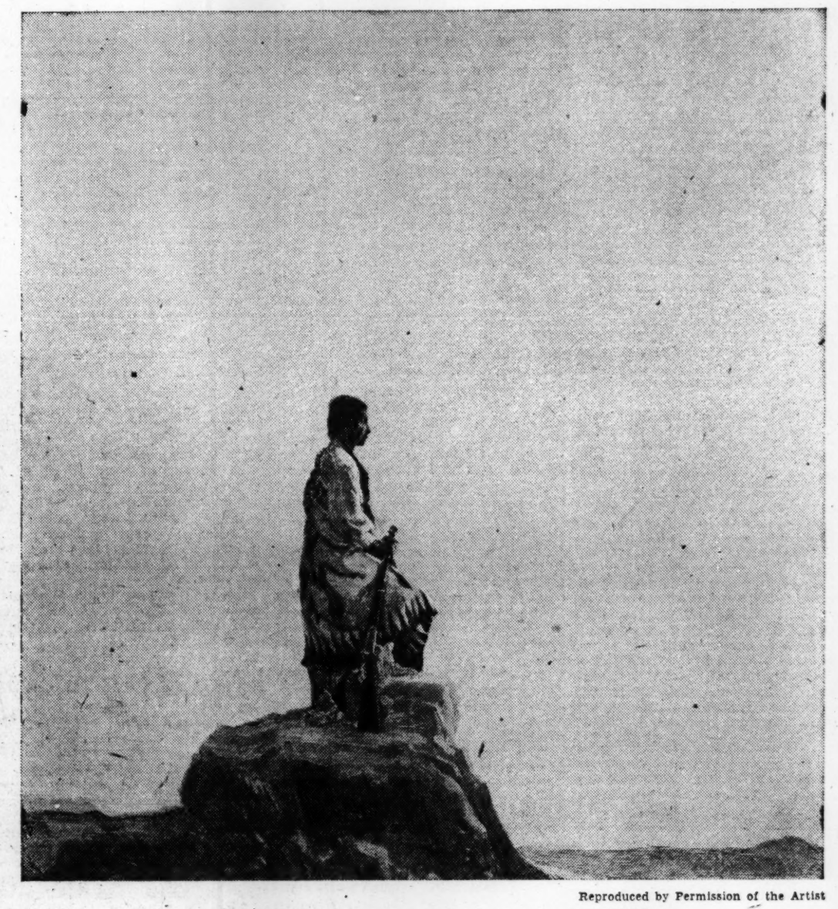
VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY.

## The Past in a Pose

BERT G. PHILLIPS, the artist, tells many an interesting story of the early days when white men first went to Taos. He and Ernest L. Blumenschein had heard about this country from a fellow artist who had practically discovered it. They had painted all summer about Denver, and in the autumn set out for the new country. They learned that the only logical way to reach their destination was with a covered wagon. Neither man had ever driven a horse, and both were uninformed of the seriousness and difficulties of the undertaking. After interviewing several dealers, they found a pair of horses that they thought would meet their needs. As they had not the faintest notion of how to hitch up a team, they decided that when they closed the deal they would stand on either side of the horses and watch the dealer hitch them to the covered wagon. After this they drove off and bought the necessary provisions. Early the following morning they started on their way, proud of the fact that the horses and wagon were connected in the conventional manner. A few miles out of Denver a farmer hailed them and in the most disgusted tone said: "Say! Don't you fellows know how to hitch a wagon?" Then descending from his own cart, he taught the artists the first facts about "hitting the trail."

Finally, they came to Taos and Mr. Phillips declares that when he saw that beautiful country he would have endured any hardships to get there. Around the mesa rose the imposing mountains covered with aspen which had turned to gold. All the Indians were busy storing grain for the coming winter. The Pueblo teamed with activity in the daytime and in the evenings the drums beat and the Indians sang. Mr. Phillips expressed the desire that they could relive the thrill of his first coming to Taos. The two artists remained and have made their home there ever since.

His ably painted picture, called "His Silent Domain," has a statuesque quality and a feeling of the bigness of New Mexico country, and relates also to the seriousness and dignity of the Indian.



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*His Silent Domain. From a Painting by Bert G. Phillips*

## Visiting and Candle Dipping in Pioneer Illinois

Arrived in Illinois, Mrs. Tillson found what it was like to grow up with a new country.

The first few months' housekeeping was made uncomfortable by the Sunday visiting. We had no regular preaching, and with my new beginnings in domestic duties and the evenings—two in each week—which I devoted to copying letters for your father, I found but little time for reading. . . .

But there were no such Sundays for me. By the time our breakfast was over and our morning work disposed of there would be a tremendous knocking at the door, accompanied by sonorous demands of "who keeps the house?" Sometimes with the knocking would come, "housekeepers within?" sometimes nothing but a loud, drawling, "h-o-u-s-e-k-e-e-p-e-r-s-!" and when the door was opened a backwoodsman would walk in with a baby on his arm, followed by his wife with the youngest in both her arms, would introduce his lady, and let us know they had come for a day's visit; thinking I was "strange ones 'ere," they reckoned they ought to get acquainted. . . .

I think during the first three months there was rarely a Sunday when we were not called on to entertain some of these families, who came as if to a show, and would go about the house taking up things and ask, "whart's this 're fixin'?" open the closet and ask how we sold plates. When informed they were not for sale, could not see why we "wanted such a mighty lot," "never seed so many together, reckoned they cost a heap." The most amusing things would be their remarks at table, and their petting the children before coming to the table. "Hush up, honey, and be good; see thar. Aunt Tillson is gwine to have dinner right sure. Reckon she'll have some sweetened bread, cake and all them pretty dishes." When they had satisfied their appetites . . . they would make a move to depart, and invite us to go and spend Sunday with them. We would thank them, and say we would go to see them some week day, we did not visit on the Sabbath. We felt very fortunate in breaking up the practice without offending them. . . .

But the most tedious thing was candle making. Each desk in the office must be supplied with two candles and with what was necessary for other parts of the house not less than three dozen would suffice for a week. Unfortunately for my own comfort I had experimented and made improvements in dipped candles until I had succeeded in getting them of such brilliancy that no others were to be used in the office. I used to dip sixteen dozen in the fall and twenty dozen in the spring. For the spring candles I boiled the tallow in alum water to harden it for summer use. Were I to attempt to tell you the process, or the labor bestowed on these "nocturnal luminaries," you would not comprehend it, and as the day is past for making them a part of housekeeping, it will not be worth while to expatiate further on their merits. . . .

If a rest is given to the arm the candles become too hard and break, and the tallow in the pot gets too cool, so dip, dip, dip, six candles at a time; each time the candles grow heavier and heavier. . . .

Besides the dipped candles I had molds in which I could mold two dozen at once, and all the accumulations from the beef that we weekly cooked was turned into molded candles, which your father said looked well, but did not give as clear a light as his office candles. I sometimes bought a cake of deer's tallow; it was harder than beef, but not as white; the natives used to put beeswax in their tallow. I tried it, but found they emitted an unpleasant smoke. — From "Christiana Holmes Tillson Ventures into Pioneer Illinois", in "An Autobiography of America." Edited by MARK VAN DOREN.

## *The Cliff-Top*

The cliff-top has a carpet
Of lilac, gold and green;
The blue sky bounds the ocean,
The white clouds scud between.

A flock of gulls are wheeling
And wailing round my seat;
Above my head the heaven,
The sea beneath my feet.

—ROBERT BRIDGES. Poems.

## Old Dartford

Dartford, as one sees at first sight, is an old, delightful, English town, full of happiness, and old-world memories. Its situation is characteristic, for it lies in the deep and narrow valley of the Darent between two abrupt hills, that to the west of chalk, that to the east of sand, up both of which it climbs without too much insistence. Between these two hills runs a rapid stream from the Downs to the southward, that below the town opens out suddenly into a small estuary or creek. Where the Watling Street forded the Darent there grew up the town of Dartford, on the verge of the marshes within reach of the tide, but also within reach of an inexhaustible river of fresh water. The ford was presently replaced by a ferry, and later still, in the latter years of Henry VI., by a great bridge, as we see, but the town had already taken its name from its origin, and to this day is known as Dartford, the ford of the Darent.

The situation of Dartford is thus very picturesque, and as we might suppose its main street is the old Roman highway that the pilgrims used. This descends the West Hill steeply after passing the Priory, or as it is now called the Place House, the first religious house which Dartford could boast that pilgrims would see. In Chaucer's day this was a new foundation. . . .

Nothing I think actually in the town can, as we see it, be said to have been there when Chaucer went by except the very noble church. He and his pilgrims looked and wondered, as we do still, upon the great tower said to have been built by Gundulph as a fortress to hold the ford, which, altered though it has been more than once, is still something which one can only admire. The upper part, however, dates from the fifteenth century.—EDWARD HUTTON, in "England of My Heart, Spring."

## Wahre Befriedigung

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Sterblichen sind fortwährend auf der Suche. Sie suchen nach etwas, was ihrer Ansicht nach irgend ein Verlangen, ein weltliches Bedürfnis befriedigen soll. Männer und Frauen scheinen im allgemeinen in den Dingen, die sie für die Voraussetzungen eines erfreulichen Lebens halten, sehr wenig dauernde Befriedigung zu finden. Oft sieht man anderen an, daß sie sich sorgen, sich ängstigen und niedergeschlagen sind, und man hat das Gefühl, daß unerfreuliche Gedanken sie umtreiben.

Mannigfaltig in der Tat sind die scheinbaren Gründe dieser ganzen Unruhe und dieses Sehnens. In einem Falle mag jemand mit seinem Gesundheitszustande, in einem andern mit seinen Geldverhältnissen unzufrieden sein; wieder ein anderer Grund der Unzufriedenheit sind vielleicht unerfreuliche Familienverhältnisse oder Unstimmigkeiten im Verkehr mit Freunden oder Mitarbeitern. Uberdies gibt es viele, die geistigen Frieden und geistige Zufriedenheit suchen.

Dem lateinischen Wort für „Befriedigung" liegt ein Zeitwort zugrunde, das genugsam machen oder sattsam machen bedeutet. Ein Wörterbuch gibt für „befriedigen" die Erklärung: „das Maß eines Mangels auffüllen; dem Verlangen danach vollauf willfahren". Wie können wir dann „das Maß" unseres Mangels „auffüllen"? Ehe diese Frage beantwortet werden kann, muß eine andere gestellt werden, nämlich: Was tut den Menschen not, um zufrieden und glücklich zu werden? Wenn man nur das menschliche Sehnen befragte, gäbe es unzählige Antworten. Es gibt jedoch nur eine grundlegende Antwort auf die Frage, und diese Antwort finden wir in der Bibel. Nachdem Jesus in seiner Bergpredigt, wie wir sie im Evangelium des Matthäus finden, die Nutzlosigkeit, nach Weltlichem als Ziel an sich zu trachten, gezeigt hatte, sagte er zu seinen Jüngern: „Nach solchem allem trachten die Heiden. . . . Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit, so wird euch solches alles zufallen".

Im 17. Psalm lesen wir: „Ich aber will schauen dein Antlitz in Gerechtigkeit; ich will satt werden, wenn ich erwache, an deinem Bilde". Jahrhundertelang haben die Menschen in der Heiligen Schrift Trost, Hoffnung, Führung und Befriedigung gesucht und in gewissem Maße gefunden; aber sie haben nicht immer dauernde Befriedigung und eine zweckdienliche und genaue Antwort auf ihre Fragen gefunden. Dies hat seinen Grund nicht darin, daß die zweckdienliche und genaue Antwort in der Bibel nicht zu finden wäre, sondern vielmehr darin, daß die Menschen die Heilige Schrift nicht zu lesen und zu begreifen verstanden.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, hat der Welt einen „Schlüssel" gegeben, der die Schätze der Bibel erschließt und ihre Lehren anwendbar macht. Dieser „Schlüssel" ist das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift". Richtiges Eindringen in dieses Buch hat unzähligen Menschen wahre Befriedigung gebracht. Es macht die bisher verdunkelte Bedeutung der Bibel klar und zeigt, wie man im gegenwärtigen Leben Freude und Befriedigung erlangen kann. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns Gott sehen,—„dein Antlitz schauen", wie der Psalmist sagt,—aber nicht durch den körperlichen Gesichtssinn, sondern durch geistige Wahrnehmung. Sie lehrt uns, daß wir dies „in Gerechtigkeit", d.h. durch rechtes Denken tun können,—dadurch, daß wir über Gott, den Menschen und die Schöpfung recht denken. Sie lehrt uns auch, daß wir durch das geistige Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen aus dem weltlichen Sinn aufwachen und unser wahres Selbst in Gottes Bild und Gleichnis finden können, wie es im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose beschrieben ist.

Man wird ohne weiteres zugeben, daß das Denken befriedigt sein muß, wenn es erkennt, daß der wirkliche Mensch das Gleichnis Gottes ist. Wie diese Erkenntnis erlangt werden kann, ist jedoch den Menschen nicht immer klar. Allzu oft haben sie geglaubt, diese Erklärung des Psalmisten beziehe sich auf einen künftigen Zustand, den man erreiche, wenn der menschliche Sinn vom Leben zu Ende sei. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt jedoch, daß man jetzt aus dem weltlichen Denken zur Erkenntnis des geistigen Zustandes des wirklichen Menschen als Gottes Bild und Gleichnis aufwachen kann.

Werden die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft getreulich studiert und richtig angewandt, so zeigen sie uns, wie wir nach dem Reich Gottes trachten und es erlangen können, wie wir durch rechtes Denken Gott schauen und in der Erkenntnis der Vollkommenheit des Menschen satt werden können. Hieraus folgt unbedingt, daß alles, was zu wahrer Befriedigung erforderlich ist, sich unvermeidlich als Ergebnis des rechten Verständnisses Gottes und des Menschen bekunden muß, eines Verständnisses, das durch Eindringen in das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch erlangt werden kann.

Auf Seite 465 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit führt Mrs. Eddy Seele als sinnverwandten Ausdruck für Gott an, und auf Seite 60 schreibt sie: „Seele hat unendliche Mittel, mit denen sie die Menschheit segnet, und das Glück würde schneller erlangt werden und sicherer in unserm Besitz bleiben, wenn wir es in der Seele suchen würden. Höhere Freuden allein vermögen das Sehnen des unsterblichen Menschen zu befriedigen". Wenn man sich die Wahrheit seines unsterblichen Seins klarmacht, findet man, daß man an geistigen Gütern reich ist. Man erlebt weder Verlust noch Mangel; denn durch dieses Verständnis des Guten erwacht man und ist man befriedigt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

## *Sunrise*

Across the dark lined loveliness of lakes
A sign goes and a bird awakes,
A sleepy thrush, a mottled thrush, whose wings
Shake off the dew that moment when he sings.

—STRUTHERS BURT, in "When I Grew Up to Middle Age."

## Thomas Jefferson, Architect

A feature of nearly all houses, however humble they may have been, was the covered stoop, or porch, or portico, made necessary by the heat of summer. But the great columns now seen farther inland were not a feature of Colonial Tidewater houses. They appeared after the Revolution under the influence of Thomas Jefferson's classic taste as an architect. . . .

Reference has been made to Thomas Jefferson's influence on American architecture. He was in fact one of the first, if not actually the first great American architect, and he exercised a great and too little appreciated effect on the taste of the designers of public and private buildings. . . .

Jefferson in France had been absent on an excursion into the southern part of that country and even over the line as far into Italy as Milan. Architecture was his avocation. What his destination was when he turned back has always been in doubt. Palladio, however, was his artistic master, and it is not unreasonable to believe he was on his way to Vicenza, the incomparable out-of-door museum of that architectural artist. What he actually did see, that is pertinent to this story, was a certain temple left by the Romans at Nimes. . . .

To Madison he wrote of it:

"It is one of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful and precious morsel of architecture left us by antiquity."

He had recently received a letter from Virginia asking him to draw plans for the required new Capitol building and he made the Maison Quarree at Nimes his model; drew plans, preserving its exterior esthetic features and skilfully adapting its interior to legislative chambers and offices; and from these plans of his rose the state's white Capitol which, based on the rosy glow of the pink brick of other buildings about and beneath it, stood on the highest hill, its pediment and columned portico, when seen from a distance, suggesting another Parthenon above another Athens.—PAUL WILSTACH, in "Tidewater Virginia."

## True Satisfaction

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MORTALS are continually seeking something, seeking for that which they believe will satisfy some desire, some material need, some hope or aspiration. In general, men and women appear to have very little lasting satisfaction in those things which they apprehend to be the reasons for enjoying life. One often sees in the faces about him the appearance of worry, fear, and depression, a sense of being driven by unpleasant thoughts.

Varied, indeed, are the apparent causes for all this unrest and longing. In one case there may be dissatisfaction because of the state of one's health; in another, dissatisfaction with one's financial status; in another, unhappiness in the home relations; in another, discord in one's contact with friends or business associates. Moreover, there are many who are seeking for spiritual peace and contentment.

An analysis of the word "satisfaction" shows it to be made up of two Latin words: the adjective *satis*, which means sufficient, full, or content; and the verb *facere*, which means to make. Therefore, the word in its original derivation means to make sufficient. A dictionary defines "satisfy" thus: "To fill up the measure of a want; to gratify fully the desire of." How, then, may we "fill up the measure" of our want? Before this question can be answered, another must be asked: What does mankind want to make it satisfied and happy? If human longing alone were consulted, the answers to this question would be legion. However, there is just one basic answer to the question, and that answer is to be found in the Bible. In his Sermon on the Mount, as it is given in Matthew's Gospel, after pointing out the futility of seeking for material things as ends in themselves, Jesus said to his disciples: "For after all these things do the Gentiles seek: . . . But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

In the seventeenth psalm we read, "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." For centuries men have turned to the Scriptures for comfort, hope, guidance, and satisfaction, and have found a measure of all of these; but they have not always found permanent satisfaction and a practical and accurate answer to their problems. The reason for this is not that the practical and accurate answer is not to be found in the Bible, but rather that men have not known how to read and understand the Holy Scriptures.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given to the world a "key" which unlocks the treasure of the Bible and makes its teachings practical. This "key" is the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The correct study of this book has brought true satisfaction into countless lives. It opens up the hitherto obscured meaning of the Scriptures, and shows how happiness and satisfaction may be gained in one's present experience. Christian Science teaches us how to see God,—"behold thy face," as the Psalmist said,—not through the material sense of vision, but through spiritual perception. It teaches us that we may do this "in righteousness," that is, through right thinking; through thinking rightly about God, man, and creation. It teaches us, too, that through the spiritual understanding of God and of man we may awake out of material sense to find our true selfhood in the image and likeness of God, as depicted in the first chapter of Genesis.

It will readily be granted that thought must be satisfied when it realizes that the real man is the likeness of God; but how this realization may be achieved is not always clear to mankind. Too often this declaration of the Psalmist has been supposed to refer to a future state, one to be attained after the human sense of life is at an end. Christian Science teaches, however, that one may awake now out of material thinking to an apprehension of the real man's spiritual status as the image and likeness of God.

When faithfully studied and correctly applied, the teachings of Christian Science show us how to seek and attain the kingdom of God; how to behold God through right thinking, and how to be satisfied in the realization of man's perfection. It follows, as a necessary consequence, that the things which are needed for true satisfaction must be manifested as the inevitable result attendant upon the right understanding of God and man, an understanding which may be gained through the study of the Christian Science textbook.

On page 465 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy names Soul as a synonym of God; and on page 60 she writes: "Soul has infinite resources with which to bless mankind, and happiness would be more readily attained and would be more secure in our keeping, if sought in Soul. Higher enjoyments alone can satisfy the cravings of immortal man." When one realizes the truth of his immortal selfhood, he finds himself in possession of abundant spiritual good; and he experiences neither loss nor lack, for through this understanding of good he awakens and is satisfied.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## YALE TOO FAST FOR RIVAL BOAT

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Yale scored its first major-sport victory for 1930 against Harvard, its traditional rival, here June 20, when the Eli varsity eight-oared crew rowed away from the Crimson stalwarts in the early evening hours over the Thames River four-mile course to win by a margin of about 5½ lengths. In winning, this great powerful and smooth exponent of rowing technique, armed with blue-tipped oars, came within 7 2-5 seconds of the present downstream course record established by the 1916 Harvard eight of 20m. 2s.

The Eli varsity was an almost prohibitive favorite among critics and followers of rowing before the race and its impressive victory bore out predictions. Yale had entered each of the major-sport issues against Harvard this season as the favorite, but had not been able to win. Harvard won in football and track and tied the Eli in hockey and baseball. The ability of the Crimson to upset predictions kept the interest up before this crew race, but shortly after the start, when Harvard led for a mile, the Eli took the lead and from then on it was merely a question of how much the margin would be.

**Yale Outclasses Harvard**

Coach Leader's boat completely outclassed that coached by Charlie Whiteside, but there is comfort for Harvard followers in the fact that this Harvard crew, in defeat, looked better than has any Crimson eight of recent years. It cannot be forgotten that Coach Whiteside has been at the helm of Harvard only half a year and yet his crew rowed the four miles in 20m. 30 4-5s. It took a near-record-breaking Yale varsity to defeat him. With three years more to handle Harvard he has much time in which to make improvement. It was Leader's seventh varsity to defeat Harvard in eight meetings, the Blue losing only to the 1927 Crimson boating.

The crews were on the starting line at Bartlett's Cove at exactly 7:30 day light saving time and Referee W. A. Meikleham wasted no time getting them away. Conditions were excellent, the tide was running out and a following breeze aided slightly and it appeared like a great opportunity to smash the course record.

Harvard oars dipped faster and more powerfully at the starting signal and drew away from the Eli to lead for the first and only time in the race. The oarsmen had hardly settled down to a rhythmic beat, however, before the Eli bow crept steadily and firmly up to and then past that of the Cambridge cedar shell.

At the mile Yale led by all of a length and approaching the Submarine Base it had two lengths. All of Leader's eights just churn that water at the base and this race was no exception for when the crews were next visible to the east side observation train, the Eli had sprinted and was on its way to a lead of 3½ lengths. Until this sprint by Yale, Harvard had determinedly hung on and gave up foot after foot of water only to a crew of exceptional ability. Even though it might have been apparent to the Crimson oarsmen that they were being outclassed, they were certainly not being outfought and had the Eli shell faltered ever so little there might have been something exciting to write about.

**Gains Rowing Slower Stroke**

The supremacy of the Blue shell was greatly emphasized when it captured distance rowing a beat lower than Harvard most of the way. Yale was not exactly pressed at any time, but it surely knew that it had to keep rowing and that it did not break the record is no fault of the present Harvard eight for it kept Yale hustling.

There really is little story to the race as it progressed for, after the start, Harvard sprints failed to lessen the Eli margin noticeably, and it was a matter of Yale adding to its lead slowly with Harvard grimly hanging on. It was a tribute to Coach Whiteside that his product offered a sprint at the finish as though it were neck-and-neck with the Eli instead of over five lengths behind. The Harvard crew was straining to do its best; but its best was not enough.

Watching the Yale eight for faults was wasting time. From the observation cars it had no fault and ran smoothly, spacing puddles beautifully, and doing all the commendable things that critics look for. It looked perfect from a distance and to old oarsmen its rowing was fascinating and thrilling.

As the eights entered the lanes of yachts from the Naval Base down the lower two miles, the whistles, horns and cheers of the Yale supporters created quite a din while Harvard supporters viewed the hopeless chase by their favorites. Few realized the fast time the eights were making. Over the last mile the Yale oarsmen rowed as though on a mere workout. The times of the eights by half-miles give a good indication of how the Eli shell was skimming the surface of the Thames River, and the seating orders, follow:

| Distance | Yale | Harvard |
|---|---|---|
| ½ mile | 2m. 17⅘s. | 2m. 21⅕s. |
| 1 mile | 4m. 55s. | 5m. 1s. |
| 1½ mile | 7m. 23s. | 7m. 31s. |
| 2 miles | 9m. 53⅘s. | 10m. 06s. |
| 2½ miles | 12m. 23⅘s. | 12m. 52⅘s. |
| 3 miles | 15m. 5s. | 15m. 36⅘s. |
| 3½ miles | 17m. 25⅘s. | 17m. 50s. |
| 4 miles | 20m. 9⅘s. | 20m. 30⅘s. |

Yale—Bow, R. L. Anthony '31; 2, L. S. Goodbody '31; 3, S. P. McCalmont '30; 4, W. W. Garnsey '30; 5, L. W. Ladd '30; 6, J. C. Rogers Jr. '31; 7, A S. Blagden Jr. '30; stroke, W. R. Tappen '30; coxswain, W. F. Gillespie Jr. '32. Time—20m. 9⅘s.

Harvard—Bow, H. W. Sturges Jr. '30; 2, J. W Hallowell '31; 3, J. M. Erickson '32; 4, T E. Armstrong '32; 5, M. M. Johnson Jr. '31; 6, A. N. Webster '31; 7, Capt. L. W. Dickey '30; stroke, F. P. Colloredo-Mannsfeld '32; coxswain, A. H. Stebbins Jr. '32. Time—20m, 30 4-5s.

## Candidates for America's Cup Defense at Newport, R. I.

### *Will Engage in Series of Races to Determine Which Will Meet Shamrock V in Races for the Famous Yachting Trophy*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—When the four 1930 America's Cup defense candidates—the Enterprise, Weetamoe, Yankee and Whirlwind—the Vanitie, which was a candidate in 1920, and the Resolute which defended the cup that year, gathered here June 21 for at least a 10-weeks sojourn, three of the four new boats had finished what might be regarded as their first series of preliminary races, with many interesting results and plenty of promise for an exciting struggle in a score or more of other contests off this port, culminating late in August with the selection of an antagonist for the match with the Shamrock V.

While the Weetamoe, because of her three straight victories, was perhaps the outstanding boat in the four races in western Long Island Sound the past 10 days, she had to fight for every yard of her leadership in the 100 miles which she sailed against the Enterprise, Whirlwind, Vanitie and Resolute and also in the 24 miles against the Yankee. As she made a poor showing on the first day, she is tied for first place both in points and by the percentage system with the Enterprise. In this percentage system the Yankee holds third place although she sailed but one race, while the Whirlwind and Vanitie are tied for fourth place, with the Resolute last.

In the last three races the Weetamoe seemed to be in just as good trim as the Enterprise despite the latter's five more weeks of tuning, while the Nichols-Morgan boat was certainly better sailed and her crew handled her canvas more deftly than those on the other yachts.

**Boston Boats Are Factors**

The Whirlwind after she had shifted to a conventional headrig became at once a factor in the race for honors, while the Yankee showed plenty of speed in her short 24-mile contest. With more tuning up, better sails and perhaps a shedding of a few tons of ballast, these two Boston-built yachts should give the New York boats a big hustle in the coming contests.

In analyzing the relative performances of the three new cup boats, Weetamoe, Enterprise and Whirlwind, for the Vanitie and Resolute were almost always trailers, there are several factors that should not be forgotten. In the first place western Long Island Sound with its air currents, uncertain both in direction and strength, is a rather unsatisfactory aquatic arena for large racing boats, and all the managers reached here with the hope that eastern Block Island Sound would afford a fairer test for their charges. The Weetamoe was certainly a victim of those streaky airs in the first race, June 11, as well as being badly used by the spectator fleet, while the Whirlwind lost minutes in the second race by running into a soft spot on the north side of the Sound.

THE AMERICA'S CUP

**Not Trying Strategy**

It should also be remembered that in these preliminary races including those to be sailed next week under the colors of the New York Yacht Club, the cup yacht managers have all been requested by the cup committee to give the yachts a chance to show their relative speeds under various conditions and not indulge in racing strategy or tactics, such as luffing. Hence in the second race the Enterprise made no effort to gain the lead by blanketing the Weetamoe, although both yachts had a few brushes in the races off Oyster Bay.

As the Vanitie and Resolute were out of the picture most of the time, and the Yankee did not jump into the fray until the fourth race, it is unnecessary to include them in any comparison.

In the four races sailed in western Long Island Sound, June 11, 12, 16 and 17, five of the yachts covered 99 miles, of which 35½ miles was to windward, 34½ miles was broad off the breeze and 29 miles was to leeward under spinnakers.

The Enterprise made the fastest time over the total course, and also the fastest to windward and to leeward, while the Weetamoe scored on the reaches.

The Enterprise sailed the 99 miles in 11h. 1m. 18s.; the Weetamoe in 11h. 18m. 17s. and the Whirlwind in 11h. 36m. 58s.

The Enterprise beat up the 35½ miles in 4h. 26m. 48s; the Weetmoe in 4h. 35m. 54s and the Whirlwind in 4h. 43m. 14s. In running the Enterprise covered the 29 miles in 3h. 40m. 9s; the Weetamoe in 3h. 49m. 45s. and the Whirlwind in 3h. 58m. 5s.

On the reaches the Weetamoe made the 34½ miles in 2h. 52m. 34s.; the Enterprise in 2h. 54m. 21s. and the Whirlwind in 2h. 55m. 39s.

Because of the fluky conditions in the first two races a much better line on the three yachts is obtained by comparing them in the two races sailed off Oyster Bay.

In these races totaling 24 miles the Weetamoe covered the course in 4h. 7m. 29s; the Enterprise in 4h. 8m. 30s. and the Whirlwind in 4h. 12m. 58s.

The Weetamoe beat 16 miles to windward in these two races in 1h. 30m. 23s; the Enterprise in 1h. 31m. 26s. and the Whirlwind in 1h. 33m. 33s.

The Weetamoe reached 32 miles in 1h. 59m. 24s; the Enterprise in 1h. 59m. 14s. and the Whirlwind in 2h. 49s.

In the short run of seven miles across the Sound on Tuesday the Weetamoe covered the distince in 37m. 42s.; the Enterprise in 37m. 50s. and the Whirlwind in 38m. 36s. The Yankee's elapsed time on that leg was 37m. 52s. On percentage the yachts stood today as follows:

| Yacht | P.C. |
|---|---|
| Weetamoe | 85.7 |
| Enterprise | 85.7 |
| Yankee | 66.6 |
| Whirlwind | 45.7 |
| Vanitie | 45.7 |
| Resolute | 28.7 |

## HARVARD-YALE WINNERS

VARSITY EIGHTS

| Year and victor— | Time |
|---|---|
| 1852—Harvard | 10m. |
| 1855—Harvard | 22m. |
| 1859—Harvard | 19m. 18s. |
| 1860—Harvard | 18m. 53s. |
| 1864—Yale | 19m. 1s. |
| 1865—Yale | 18m. 42½s. |
| 1866—Harvard | 18m. 43¼s. |
| 1867—Harvard | 18m. 12¾s. |
| 1868—Harvard | 17m. 48½s. |
| 1869—Harvard | 18m. 2s. |
| 1870—Harvard | 20m. 30s. |
| 1872—Harvard | 16m. 57s. |
| 1873—Yale | 16m. 59s. |
| 1874—Harvard | 16m. 56s. |
| 1875—Harvard | 17m. 5s. |
| 1876—Yale | 22m. 2s. |
| 1877—Harvard | 24m. 36s. |
| 1878—Harvard | 20m. 44¾s. |
| 1879—Harvard | 22m. 15s. |
| 1880—Yale | 24m. 27s. |
| 1881—Yale | 22m. 13s. |
| 1882—Harvard | 20m. 47⅛s. |
| 1883—Harvard | 25m. 46½s. |
| 1884—Yale | 20m. 31s. |
| 1885—Harvard | 25m. 15½s. |
| 1886—Yale | 20m. 42s. |
| 1887—Yale | 22m. 56s. |
| 1888—Yale | 20m. 10s. |
| 1889—Yale | 21m. 30s. |
| 1890—Yale | 21m. 29s. |
| 1891—Harvard | 21m. 23s. |
| 1892—Yale | 20m. 48s. |
| 1893—Yale | 25m. 1½s. |
| 1894—Yale | 23m. 45½s. |
| 1895—Yale | 21m. 30s. |
| 1897—Yale | 20m. 44s. |
| 1898—Yale | 24m. 2s. |
| 1899—Harvard | 20m. 52½s. |
| 1900—Yale | 21m. 12⅘s. |
| 1901—Yale | 23m. 37s. |
| 1902—Yale | 20m. 20s. |
| 1903—Yale | 20m. 19⅘s. |
| 1904—Yale | 21m. 40½s. |
| 1905—Yale | 22m. 33½s. |
| 1906—Harvard | 23m. 2s. |
| 1907—Yale | 21m. 10s. |
| 1908—Harvard | 24m. 10s. |
| 1909—Harvard | 21m. 50s. |
| 1910—Harvard | 20m. 46½s. |
| 1911—Yale | 22m. 44s. |
| 1912—Harvard | 21m. 43½s. |
| 1913—Harvard | 21m. 42s. |
| 1914—Yale | 21m. 16s. |
| 1915—Yale | 20m. 52s. |
| 1916—Harvard | *20m. 2s. |
| 1918—Harvard | 10m. 58s. |
| 1919—Yale | 21m. 42⅕s. |
| 1920—Harvard | 23m. 11s. |
| 1921—Yale | 20m. 41s. |
| 1922—Yale | 21m. 53s. |
| 1923—Yale | 22m. 10s. |
| 1924—Yale | 21m. 58⅗s. |
| 1925—Yale | 20m. 26s. |
| 1926—Yale | †20m. 14⅖s. |
| 1927—Harvard | 22m. 35⅕s. |
| 1928—Yale | 20m. 21⅗s. |
| 1929—Yale | 21m. 20s. |
| 1930—Yale | 20m. 9⅖s. |

*Downstream record. †Upstream record. Victories—Yale 37, Harvard 31.

1852 race was for two miles. From 1855 to 1876 race was for three miles. Since then it has been four miles, and since 1876 it has been held at New London, except in 1897, when at Poughkeepsie, and 1918, when it was rowed at Derby, Conn., and it was two miles.

JUNIOR VARSITY EIGHTS

| Year and victor— | Time |
|---|---|
| 1914—Harvard | 11m. 34s. |
| 1915—Yale | 10m. 40s. |
| 1916—Harvard | 10m. 25s. |
| 1918—Yale | 10m. 2s. |
| 1919—Harvard | 10m. 40⅘s. |
| 1920—Yale | 10m. 6⅗s. |
| 1921—Harvard | 12m. 29s. |
| 1922—Harvard | 11m. 5s. |
| 1923—Yale | 10m. 10s. |
| 1924—Yale | 10m. 41s. |
| 1925—Yale | 9m. 50s. |
| 1926—Harvard | 10m. 36⅖s. |
| 1927—Yale | *9m. 23⅘s. |
| 1928—Yale | 10m. 45⅗s. |
| 1929—Yale | 11m. |
| 1930—Harvard | 11m. 7⅛s. |

*Record. Victories—Yale 9, Harvard 7.

FRESHMAN EIGHTS

| Year and victor— | Time |
|---|---|
| 1899—Harvard | 9m. 32⅖s. |
| 1900—Harvard | 12m. 1s. |
| 1901—Yale | 10m. 27⅕s. |
| 1902—Dead heat | 10m. 13s. |
| 1903—Yale | 9m. 43⅛s. |
| 1904—Yale | 10m. 20s. |
| 1905—Harvard | 9m. 59s. |
| 1906—Yale | 10m. 39⅖s. |
| 1907—Harvard | 11m. 11s. |
| 1908—Harvard | 9m. 38½s. |
| 1909—Harvard | 11m. 32s. |
| 1910—Harvard | 11m. 54⅛s. |
| 1911—Yale | 11m. 53s. |
| 1912—Harvard | 10m. 52s. |
| 1913—Harvard | 10m. 41s. |
| 1914—Harvard | 11m. 45s. |
| 1916—Harvard | 10m. 36⅖s. |
| 1918—Harvard | ‡10m. 7s. |
| 1919—Harvard | 10m. 36⅖s. |
| 1920—Yale | 10m. 3⅖s. |
| 1921—Yale | 12m. 13⅖s. |
| 1922—Harvard | 11m. 19s. |
| 1923—Yale | 10m. 27⅕s. |
| 1924—Yale | 11m. 18s. |
| 1925—Yale | 9m. 51⅖s. |
| 1926—Yale | 11m. |
| 1927—Yale | *9m. 18s. |
| 1928—Yale | 9m. 53⅗s. |
| 1929—Yale | 11m. 7s. |
| 1930—Harvard | 11m. 2⅘s. |

*Record. Victories — Harvard 16, Yale 13. ‡Rowed 1⅞ miles on Charles River.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Memphis | 42 | 24 | .636 |
| New Orleans | 40 | 24 | .625 |
| Nashville | 32 | 34 | .485 |
| Chattanooga | 32 | 34 | .485 |
| Little Rock | 33 | 36 | .478 |
| Birmingham | 31 | 34 | .477 |
| Atlanta | 31 | 36 | .463 |
| Mobile | 23 | 42 | .354 |

RESULTS FRIDAY

Atlanta 5, Memphis 4.
New Orleans 9, Nashville 4.
Birmingham 5, Little Rock 4
Chattanooga 9, Mobile 8.

MRS. FEDERMAN WINS 1 UP

NEW YORK (AP)—Playing a consistent game, Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Fresh Meadow Country Club June 20 won the women's Long Island golf championship, defeating Miss Helen L. Hicks, the defending champion, 1 up at the twentieth hole. Miss Hicks, who was badly off form, turned in a medal score of 79 for the first 18 holes to Mrs. Federman's 80. They halved the nineteenth with 5s but the new champion took a 4 to Miss Hicks's 5 on the twentieth.

## SELIGSON WINS WAY TO FINAL

### Battles With D. N. Jones of Columbia Over 2 Hours in Five-Set Match

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Julius Seligson of Lehigh University, after a terrific struggle of more than two and a half hours, just managed to defeat David N. Jones, the sophomore star of Columbia, to enter the final round of the Eastern Intercollegiate tennis singles at the Crescent Athletic Club June 20, at 2—6, 6—1, 5—7, 9—7, 6—0. Jones was within a point of the match in the tenth game of the fourth set, but slipped while trying for the point, and before he could recover his racquet, which slipped from his hand in his efforts to prevent a fall, Seligson dropped a lob over his head, and the chance was lost. He was also twice at 0—30 on Seligson's service with the odd game in hand, but each time his errors lost him the advantage.

Clifford S. Sutter, of Tulane, was an easy victor over Leonard M. Dworkin, the U. C. L. A. player, galloping through the match while Seligson and Jones were playing the fourth set of their struggle, at 6—1, 6—1, 6—0.

**Lacks Steadiness**

Jones, a tall, rangy player with an effective service and good style at the overhead and placing game, lacked the steadiness that is necessary against as careful a player as Seligson, and though the Columbian at his best was far superior to the stocky Lehigh star, his streaks of wildness interrupted his play at critical moments, and when he eased off and tried to play backcourt, Seligson was able to force long rallies, and this finally wore down the strength of the local youth, so that after his failure to win in the fourth set, he abandoned all attempts at vigorous play, and allowed Seligson to win almost as he pleased in the last eight games.

In the first set, after each had taken his service game to two-all by wide margins, Jones broke through to lead at 3—2, after a long deuce game, and then ran out the set in vigorous style at 6—2. He was driving deep, and following to the net in vigorous style, and scored almost as he pleased.

But in the second set, Jones eased off, and before he could settle down again Seligson ran out the set at 6—1, and was leading at 3—0 in the third. But now Jones hit his stride once more, and though he did not overtake Seligson until the latter had led at 5—3, the Columbian won the next four games in a row, to take the third set at 7—5. He also broke through Seligson to lead at 2—0 in the critical fourth set, after the customary rest, and held the advantage with his service to 4—2. But he faltered at that point, and Seligson caught him at four-all.

**Cautious Play**

Jones won the next on his service with ease, however, and led at 30—40, with only one point between him and victory. But in an attempt to get a short shot by Seligson, he got his racquet on the ball, and sent it deep into the Lehigh man's court, but overbalanced in the effort, and dropped his racquet to recover his balance, and before he could get it back, a high drop shot passed him and landed well in for the point, and then the next two points went to Seligson for the game on his most cautious play.

Jones won his next two service games to lead at 6—5, and 7—6, and was at two points advantage in the following games off Seligson's service. But the latter fought on, and finally, after losing the fourteenth game, Jones went all to bits on control, and the balance of the match allowed him only an occasional point on his service. His net play also weakened badly, many easy volleys going out of court or into the net. The summary:

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Julius Seligson, Lehigh, defeated David N. Jones, Columbia, 2—6, 6—1, 5—7, 9—7, 6—0.
Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane, defeated Leonard M. Dworkin, U. C. L. A., 6—1, 6—1, 6—0.

AMERICAN ASSOCIAION

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Louisville | 49 | 19 | .678 |
| St. Paul | 33 | 25 | .569 |
| Toledo | 32 | 27 | .542 |
| Columbus | 31 | 28 | .525 |
| Indianapolis | 27 | 27 | .500 |
| Kansas City | 25 | 30 | .455 |
| Milwaukee | 22 | 38 | .367 |
| Minneapolis | 20 | 36 | .357 |

RESULTS FRIDAY

Louisville 8, Kansas City 6.
Milwaukee 11, Indianapolis 3.
Toledo 7, Minneapolis 5.
St. Paul 8, Columbus 0.

MISSED PUTT FOR HONORS

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Miss Glenna Collett, United States women's golf champion, tapped a four-foot putt too lightly and was forced to bow to Mrs. Edward F. Lenihan, Cleveland, for medalist honors in the annual Allegheny Country Club invitation tournament June 20. Mrs. Lenihan combined scores of 38 and 42 for an 80, one over par. Miss Collett went out in 37, but took 44 on the return trip.

TEXAS LEAGUE

San Antonio 4, Dallas 3.
Shreveport 6, Houston 2.
Wichita Falls 7, Beaumont 4.

## SYRACUSE IN A TIME TRIAL

### Shift Made in Navy's Junior Varsity Boat—Stroke Replaced

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (AP)—Orange-tipped blades of Syracuse flashed over the Hudson River course June 20 for the first formal time trial by the up-state institution. There was no time announced, but it was the general opinion in the rowing colony that the time was good. Syracuse is now shaping up with Cornell as the "unknown" of the regatta.

Coach Glendon made his promised shift in the navy junior varsity, Eddy going in at stroke in place of Crinkley, who went to No. 6, forcing out Greathouse. Steinke went out of No. 5 and Quirk moved back from bow to fill the seat. Burdick, a substitute, went into the bow place.

A change also was made in the Pennsylvania varsity when Deveau was taken out of No. 7 to allow him to rest. Taeffner then moved from No. 3 to No. 7; Edwards came from No. 7 in the junior varsity to No. 3 in the first boat; Wilson went from No. 3 in the junior varsity to No. 7, and Schwartz filled in at No. 3.

Columbia is so far advanced with its training that Coach Glendon could afford to send out a combination crew of heavyweights instead of the varsity and junior varsity crews in the afternoon.

Coach Al Ulbrickson had his Washington crews out for a slow paddle in the afternoon, but announced his intention of giving the varsity a time trial either June 21 or June 23. Morris was back at No. 2 oar in the varsity in place of Alcorn while O'Dell still rowed in place of Litchfield at No. 7.

The California varsity, having reached the peak of condition in the opinion of Coach Ebright, called it a day after two short workouts. The Californians' mentor plans on giving the varsity its last time trial early next week.

Mike Murphy sent his Wisconsin boatload through two rows over moderate distances. There were no changes in the boating.

## *Klein Is Batting Star in National*

NEW YORK (AP)—The pitching of Adolfo Luque and the hitting of Chuck Klein overshadow to a large degree the performances of the other athletes whose names appear in the National League averages this week.

Luque was given his first defeat of the year, but the averages issued June 21, which include games of June 18, still show him at the top of the list of pitchers. He has won six games and lost but one while Ervin Brame of Pittsburgh and Phil Collins of Philadelphia are tied for second place with five victories and one defeat.

Klein, the leader of the recent Philadelphia spurt which has brought 10 victories in 15 games and the top place in the club batting figures, leads the league's hitters in four respects. He not only has by far the best average, .424, but he has made the greatest number of hits, 89, has driven out 19 home runs to lead Hack Wilson of the Cubs and Wally Berger of the Braves by one, and has batted in 70 runs.

Frank Hogan of the New York Giants is the only other National League regular who has better than a .400 average. He holds second place at .410. Bill Terry, another Giant, is second in hits with a total of 88, and in scoring with 56, trailing Woody English of Chicago by one. Wilson is Klein's nearest rival in driving in runs with a total of 59. Hazen Cuyler of Chicago is another double leader, having hit nine triples to lead English by two and having stolen 15 bases, more than double the total thefts of his nearest rivals, Paul Waner of Pittsburg and Babe Herman of Brooklyn. Frank Frisch of St. Louis still leads the hitters of two-baggers with a total of 21, one ahead of Del Bissonette of Brooklyn.

Although the Phillies have a team batting mark of .326, seven points ahead of Brooklyn, Klein is their only representative among the first 10 regulars on the list. Riggs Stephenson of the Cubs holds third place with a mark of .398 and following him come Terry, New York, .395; Herman, Brooklyn, .395, P. Waner, Pittsburgh, .392, Heilmann, Cincinnati, .391, O'Farrell, New York, .389, Grantham, Pittsburgh, .376, and Bissonette, Brooklyn, .373.

Cincinnati still holds its club fielding leadership with a .976 mark, one point ahead of Boston.

SEGRAVE RECORD CONFIRMED

LONDON (AP)—The International Motor Union June 20 officially confirmed the speed attained by the late Maj. Sir Henry Segrave at Lake Windermere as the world's unlimited water record. The speed confirmed was 85.7 nautical miles an hour, or 98.7 miles an hour.

## BY-PLAYS

### DOESN'T PROVE CASE AGAINST STARTING BLOCKS

It must not be assumed that the case against starting blocks has been proved by the failure of G. S. Simpson '30 of Ohio State University to duplicate or better his world's records at the recent "Big Ten" or National Collegiate track and field games. Due to the international decision against his marks made with the use of starting blocks, Simpson ran the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes without them. His best time in either meet was 9.6s., three-tenths of a second slower than his record with blocks for the century, and 20.7s. for the furlong, which was one-tenth of a second slower than the record which he shares. Conditions must be just right for record breaking. It may have been a little too chilly and too windy. And no performer can always deliver his best time on demand.

### ONE FOR THE RECORD BOOKS

Golf stories are legion, but there can be few true ones more remarkable than that of Capt. W. E. Jones and the partridge, which tells, in all veracity, of an incident that occurred at Criccieth this year in the Carnarvonshire championship. Captain Jones played his shot from the tee to the seventh hole, and he found to his astonishment that his ball had come to rest, in a hedge, in a pheasant's nest. As the mother bird was already sitting on three eggs, the situation was satisfactory neither to the captain nor to the partridge, and, to the great relief of both, the devoted parent, flying away as the golfer drew near, flapped the ball with its wings into a playable position—so playable, indeed, that the captain holed in 4. It is perhaps superfluous to add that all this is believed to constitute a record.

## *Rice Drops Batting Lead to Cochrane*

CHICAGO (AP)—Sam Rice's five-week march at the front of American League batters has been stopped by a championship backstop, Mickey Cochrane of the Philadelphia Athletics.

Making 10 hits in 19 chances during the ninth week of campaigning, Cochrane boosted his average 20 points to .399 and took the lead away from the veteran Washington outfielder, unofficial averages including games of June 18 disclose. Johnny Hodapp, Cleveland's second baseman, also hit well during the same period and took second with a .396 mark, dropping Rice to third place with his .390 percentage. It was the first time in five weks that Rice failed to top the batting list.

Babe Ruth, who with Rice had been monopolizing seven out of a possible nine batting leaderships in the junior circuit, bettered his average eight points to .379 but fell from fourth to sixth place in addition to losing his leadership in runs batted in to his team mate Lou Gehrig, who drove in 18 men in five games and leads with a total of 67, or seven more than the Babe. Al Simmons, who ranked second in batting a week ago, fell to fourth with a .386 average while Gehrig jumped from eighth to fifth place with a .384 mark, the unofficial averages showed. Other leaders were Dickey, New York, .370; McManus, Detroit, .361; Burnett, Cleveland, .361; and Porter, Cleveland, 351.

Ruth retained three of his leaderships during the week, however, leading in runs with 70, in hits for most total bases with 148 and in his home run specialty with 21. Hodapp ousted Rice as leader in hits with 89; McManus and Joe Cronin of Washington were tied in doubles with 19 each; Earl Combs of the Yankees had nine triples while Rice still led in stolen bases with an even dozen.

The heavy Yankee barrage finally lifted Ruth and his mates to the team batting leadership during the week. The Yankees increased their team batting average 14 points during the period and have a .314 average, Cleveland, last week's leader, is second with .306. The Yankees also went into a tie for first place in team fielding during the week with Philadelphia. Each team is fielding for .973.

In the pitching race, Mel Harder of Cleveland mixed matters again by dropping his first game of the season. He held a slight edge after games of June 18, with six won and one lost, but Mahaffey of the Athletics and Pennock of the Yankees were pressing him, each having a record of five won and one lost. "Lefty" Grove of the Athletics, sailing along with an eight won and two lost record, is leading in strikeouts with 78.

Double plays continued to be a Boston specialty. During the ninth week, the Red Sox completed six more and top the league with 69.

## *SHIELDS VS. MERCUR AT WILMINGTON, DEL.*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Francis X. Shields, New York tennis player, ranked No. 12 nationally, defeated the No. 13 United States ranking player, J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., after losing the first set in the semifinal round of the Delaware State tennis championship tournament at the Wilmington Country Club, June 20. Shields won at 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

In the other semifinal round singles encounter, Fritz Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa. and former Lehigh University star, defeated Dolf E. Muehleisen, University of California senior, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—3.

Mercur is seeded No. 1 and Shields No. 2. Hall was finalist in this tournament a year ago, losing a four-set battle to Tamio Abe, the Japanese, for the title.

The mixed doubles title was won June 20 by Hall and Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham. They defeated Ann Page and Shields at 5—7, 6—2, 7—5, in the final.

Miss Morrill succeeded Marjorie (Midge) K. Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif. and University of Southern California, as women's champion, defeating Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., in the final round, 6—1, 6—2. The summary:

DELAWARE STATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Fritz Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated Dolf E. Muehleisen '30, University of California at Berkeley, 6—1, 6—3.
Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 6—1, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Ann Page, Merion Cricket Club, and Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Margaret Carspecken, Morgantown, W. Va., and Richard Lusch, California, 6—1, 6—1.
Marjorie A. Morrill and J. Gilbert Hall defeated Dorothy Andrus and Dolf E. Muehleisen, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Final Round

Marjorie A. Morrill and J. Gilbert Hall defeated Ann Page and Francis X. Shields, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5.

EASTERN LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Haven | 39 | 28 | .582 |
| Bridgeport | 39 | 30 | .565 |
| Allentown | 38 | 31 | .551 |
| Providence | 35 | 30 | .538 |
| Springfield | 37 | 33 | .529 |
| Hartford | 31 | 38 | .447 |
| Pittsfield | 30 | 44 | .405 |
| Albany | 28 | 43 | .394 |

RESULTS FRIDAY

Pittsfield 3, Bridgeport 2.
Allentown 15, Albany 0.
New Haven 5, Hartford 0.
Springfield 5, Providence 4.

KOZELUH VS. NAJUCH

AUTEUIL, France (AP)—Karel Kozeluh of Czechoslovakia, recognized as the world's professional tennis champion, gained the final round of the current title play June 20 by defeating Albert Burke, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1. Roland Najuch of Germany, won the right to face Kozeluh in the final by eliminating Martin Plaa, French professional, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

ALLISON DEFEATS MANGIN

LONDON (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison, young Texan, defeated Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., fellow member of the American Davis Cup squad in the final round of the London lawn tennis championships at the Queen's Club, June 21. The scores were 6—4, 8—6.

MISS HOLM BREAKS RECORD

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (AP)—Miss Eleanor Holm, 16-year-old Brooklyn swimmer, established a woman's world swimming record here June 20 at Iram Temple Country Club when she broke the 400-yard backstroke mark by 7 seconds. Miss Holm's time was 6m. 33-5s. The old record of 6m. 10 3-5s. was held by Sybil Bauer.

## CUBS WIN AND NEAR ROBINS

### Champions Defeat Braves Again—Wally Berger Hits Two Home Runs

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 34 | 21 | .618 |
| Chicago | 34 | 24 | .586 |
| New York | 29 | 26 | .527 |
| St. Louis | 27 | 28 | .491 |
| Boston | 25 | 28 | .472 |
| Pittsburgh | 25 | 29 | .463 |
| Philadelphia | 22 | 29 | .431 |
| Cincinnati | 23 | 34 | .404 |

RESULTS FRIDAY

Chicago 7, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 2, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 8, New York 4.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 5.

Chicago defeated the Boston Braves for the second time in two days on June 20, this time by 7 to 3, to move one step nearer the leading Brooklyn Robins in the National League race. Wilbert Robinson's boys lost another contest to Cincinnati, the score being 2 to 1. St. Louis moved ahead of the Braves when it won from Philadelphia in its opening of a home series, 7 to 5. Pittsburgh advanced nearer to fifth place when it took a game from the New York Giants, 8 to 4.

Pat Malone kept the six hits he allowed the Braves well scattered and would let them score only three runs. The hitting features of the contest were contributed by Wally Berger, young Boston outfielder, who hit two home runs to take the lead in the National League with 20. Cuyler and English also hit homers for the Cubs. Cantwell started in the box for the Braves and lasted seven innings Brandt finished the remaining inning and failed to allow a safe hit. Beck was the batting star for the winners, the young shortstop getting three out of four. Blair made two out of four. Berger was the only Boston player to make more than one hit, coming through with two.

Larry Benton delivered the brand of ball that made him famous two years ago and won a pitching duel from Dazzy Vance. The veteran held the Robins to five hits and only one run, while during Vance's stay in the game he held the Reds to six hits and two runs. Clark relieved Vance in the eighth inning. Rube Bressler, Brooklyn left fielder, was the only player to make more than one hit for the day, getting two out of three. A double by George Kelly, Cincinnati first baseman, was the longest hit of the game and the only one for extra bases. One of the losers' hits was made by Ed Moore, who batted for Vance in the eighth.

Six runs in the sixth inning gave the Pirates a victory over the Giants. The New York club made 10 hits off Ray Kremer, Pittsburgh pitcher, but could not produce them in the pinches. The Pirates totaled 13 safe hits off Fitzsimmons, Genewich and Pruett, one a long home run by Adam Comorosky. Pie Traynor and George Grantham were the batting stars for the winners, each coming through with three hits in four trips to the plate. Two of Grantham's hits were triples, while one of Traynor's was a double. Fred Leach hit a triple for the Giants.

The Cardinals had the regulars back in the infield for the first time in several weeks and opened a long home stand with a victory. Grabowski and Lindsey divided the pitching assignment, the latter being the winner. Gelbert and Watkins each made three hits in four times up for the Cardinals, two of the latter's and one of the former's being doubles. Benge, Koupal and Willoughby worked in the box for the Phillies, the first named being charged with the defeat. Davis hit a home run for the losers. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | x | 7 | 9 | 0 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 |

Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Cantwell

# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A Company of Builders

**Builders of the Bay Colony, by Samuel Eliot Morison. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $5.**

"SOBRIE, juste, pie, laete" (prudently, justly, reverently, and gladly) read the motto carved over the mantelpiece of Nathaniel Ward's house in Ipswich, and the adverbs that furnished direction for the witty parson of Ipswich surely guided Professor Morison's able study of the early Puritans. Even "pie" applies as well as modern practices in writing history will allow, and without too great distortion may describe the attitude of a man who has, as he says, passed through scorn and boredom to a warm interest and respect for seventeenth-century Puritanism. The builders of Massachusetts fare well at Professor Morison's hands "The ways of the Puritans are not my ways, and their faith is not my faith; nevertheless they appear to me a courageous, humane, brave and significant people."

Thus the professor of history at Harvard College, editor of the New England Quarterly, and president of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts frankly declares any limitation that there may be in his field of vision, and then goes on to deal prudently, justly—and gayly—with his subject; and certainly with respect, if not with filial piety.

"Builders of the Bay Colony" follow substantially a series of lectures given before the Lowell Institute in recognition of the tercentenary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The book is biographical in form, consisting of studies of nine men and one woman who, in the writer's opinion, best represent the multiform aspects of life in early New England.

### John White

After an opening chapter which deals with promoters and precursors of New England, like Hakluyt, Capt. John Smith and Morton of Merrymount, the historian proceeds with the selection he has made from among so many alluring possibilities. First there is John White, minister of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Dorchester, Eng., and a true founder of New England, though he never saw the place he founded. "Promoter of the Dorchester Adventurers who planted Cape Ann in 1623; saviour of the remnants of that colony when abandoned by the Company that sent it out; organizer of a new company to settle the country between the Merrimac and the Charles; the means of obtaining new blood, the interest of public-spirited men of wealth, and the Royal charter; author of two tracts which disarmed the suspicions of the English public and enabled the Winthrop fleet to sail unmolested," he initiated, though perhaps did not fully understand, the great, self-governing, Puritan Commonwealth of Massachusetts Bay.

John Winthrop, the elder, is Professor Morison's next subject; the Puritan squire who combined the proportions of devotion, faith, practical ability and opportunism which enabled him to build securely.

Of the clerical founders of Massachusetts, Professor Morison has chosen to write about Thomas Shepard, minister to the church at Newton, later Cambridge. "His was not the greatest intellect in New England, but he was one of the best-loved men." In his short and earnest life he exemplified better than any of his co-workers in the vineyard what Professor Morison thinks was the real source of the power of the New England clergy—the love they bore their people and their God. Three other clergymen appear among the "Builders," not so much as ministers as in some other function. Master Nathaniel Ward is here as a lawmaker, compiler of the code from which the Massachusetts Body of Liberties was largely drawn.

### John Eliot

John Eliot was also a clergyman, but the emphasis in Professor Morison's account of him is on his work as an evangelist to the Indians. Still another cleric was Henry Dunster, but here the stress is on his services as president of Harvard College.

The business man and the artist, among the early Puritans, have received less attention in print than the political and religious leaders. The chapters on John Winthrop Jr., industrial pioneer, and John Hull, goldsmith, are particularly instructive in the view they give of the progress of natural science and manufacturing, and of art and craftsmanship, in early America.

Among rebels and objectors, the most constructive in Professor Morison's opinion was Dr. Robert Child, who demanded government by law, a wider franchise and religious toleration. For this he was banished, even as his demands were beginning to take effect.

The single woman who gets into this company of builders is Anne Bradstreet, daughter of one governor, wife of another, and a poet. This first New England woman writer receives higher praise than it has been the fashion to accord her, when Professor Morison, by implication, links her name with that of Emily Dickinson.

In presenting these 10 builders Professor Morison has created sufficiently well-rounded figures, but his main concern has always been less biographical than historical. He has written in the biographical form because it seems to him a good way of telling history. He gives his readers, therefore, a rich background, much about social and industrial conditions, and political and religious movements. If he had been most concerned with the inner life and character of these persons, he would have chosen his details differently. What he has done is to write a substantial, valuable and illuminating work about the building, rather than the builders, of the Bay Colony. It is all the more illuminating, because the writer is witty as well as wise. It is all the more valuable for its extensive bibliography and its numerous illustrations, some of them unusual.

Students of colonial history will be interested in an appendix which contains a provocative answer to James Truslow Adams's contention that the majority of those who came to Massachusetts in the early years were not puritan, but acquiesced in the rule of a puritan minority for the sake of enjoying the benefits of the new country. Professor Morison's conviction is that the center and focus of the colonization of New England was religion, and not economics.

## England in the War Years

**A Modern History of the English People: 1910-1922, by R. H. Gretton. London: Martin Secker. 12s. 6d.**

TO SAY that this work is as fascinating as a novel is to flatter most modern novels unwarrantably. Mr. Gretton makes no attempt to give an organized, continuous account of the important events of 1910-22; so that his book, despite its title, is hardly a serious history of the period. Yet, with unflagging vigor, he recounts those things, important or trivial, which people a few years ago were reading and talking about.

As is desirable in a writer dealing with a period so recent, Mr. Gretton brings to his task a fine impartiality. Although it needs no eagle eye to perceive that he regards the Asquithian Liberals more favorably than some other parties, Mr. Gretton does not allow his prejudices to affect his work, except in the case of David Lloyd George, to whom he is uniformly hostile.

His account of life in England during the war years is particularly interesting; and, to one whose recollections begin to become clear about 1915, the accuracy with which he has caught the fleeting topics that held the popular attention—the swiftly abandoned passion for sticking small flags in large maps of Europe, the earnest discussion whether a nation at war should indulge in football, the amazing and apparently well-authenticated but entirely false rumor that the Russian troops had passed through England—is nothing short of astonishing.

Though Mr. Gretton's book has little to say of the spectacular evils of war—for the war, except as it affected the civilian at home is outside its scope—it is, nevertheless, a powerful argument for peace. It is often said in defense of war that it frequently brings into play the highest human qualities; but Mr. Gretton's narrative makes it abundantly clear that, however such a statement may be true of the actual fighting line, it does not apply at all to the war conduct of the civilian population.

This book also contains vivid pictures of life in England in the four years preceding the war, and the comparison which the reader inevitably draws between that period and this is by no means to the disadvantage of the present.

## An Appeal to the Doubter

**The "Noble Experiment"—Prohibition, by Irving Fisher, assisted by H. Bruce Brougham. New York: The Alcohol Information Committee. $2.**

PROFESSOR FISHER'S name has become synonymous with penetrating and fair-minded discussion of American prohibition; and in his latest book makes another calm and dispassionate contribution to a subject which has too long been dominated by polemics and prejudice.

The particular strength of Professor Fisher's book lies in its even presentation of virtually every debated phase of the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement. Professor Fisher, himself a potent and persuasive advocate of prohibition, permits outstanding representatives of the wets to present their case in one-half of each chapter. Then he and others answer the criticisms of the opponents of the law and summarize the accomplishments of prohibition.

Undoubtedly, the appeal of the prohibitionists must be today, as never before, to the vast number of American citizens who either have not taken a position upon this subject, or who are willing to give their support to the law when convinced that it can be successfully administered. "The 'Noble Experiment'" is an admirable appeal to the doubter. It runs the gamut of arguments and without acrimony or intemperance leads the reader to accept what seems to him the most valid and most instructive conclusion.

Professor Fisher states his own conclusion in these words: "Prohibition has already accomplished incalculable good, hygienically, economically and socially. Real personal liberty, the liberty to give and enjoy the full use of our faculties, is increased by prohibition. All that the wets can possibly accomplish is laxity of enforcement or nullification; in other words, enormously to increase the very disrespect for law which they profess to deplore. Hence the only satisfactory solution lies in fuller enforcement of the existing law."

With both senatorial and congressional elections in the immediate offing, Professor Fisher's book is certain to exert its influence.

## Historic Comparisons

**Trailing the Conquistadores, by Samuel Guy Inman. New York: Friendship Press.**

THE criticism will inevitably be expressed that, in "Trailing the Conquistadores," Samuel G. Inman has resorted to the melodramatic in historic comparisons in order to emphasize his chosen point. No one is better informed as to contemporary conditions in the Caribbean than he; none can write more vividly of the long record of cruelties and oppressions which the people of these islands have endured. Yet there are those who will feel that a parallel between the savageries of Cortez, Pizarro or Sir Henry Morgan in the West Indies and the occupation of Haiti or Nicaragua by United States marines is a trifle overstrained.

There is truth enough in his long recountal of the way in which the hapless people of these tropic isles have been despoiled and persecuted by those who came preaching the tender love of Christianity, but practicing the atrocities of the buccaneer. But it is not only in the tropics that men have stolen the livery of heaven in which to serve the devil. And, even in the story that Mr. Inman tells so movingly, it is apparent there has been progress in recognition of the rights and immunities of the people of these islands in the centuries under consideration, just as there has been steady progress in recognition of individual rights and the plain dictates of humanity in all parts of the world.

It may be doubted whether the French oppressions of the blacks of Haiti which brought forward Toussaint, Dessalines and Cristophe as avengers were much more cruel than the oppression of the French people at almost the same period which ended in the Revolution, with Marat and Robespierre. The world does move and in nothing is its movement more apparent than in the enhanced sense of humanity, the greater recognition of responsibility for their fellows manifested by the civilized peoples of today.

The relation which a great and "advanced" nation, like the United States, should bear to a small and "backward" people, like the Haitians or the Nicaraguans, at its very doorway, is not so easily defined. It is all very well to preach non-interference and the right of any people to be backward if they will. All history, however, has shown the impossibility of such entire aloofness on the part of either.

W. J. A.

## The Grammar of Art

**The Painter's Craft, by Royal Cortissoz. New York: Scribner. $3.50.**

ROYAL CORTISSOZ, so-called "dean of American art critics," has, unquestionably, qualities of style which are endearing. He is chatty, enthusiastic, diplomatic; his writing is a contrast to the ponderous utterances of many critics, becoming therefore, welcome to the layman. Without diminishing the value of his subject, Mr. Cortissoz can present it with a light touch which enlivens and clarifies. He can unfold a world of splendor, but it is a world already discovered. Mr. Cortissoz avoids the controversial; he omits discussion of the painting of most of his contemporaries.

This latest volume, "The Painter's Craft," treats the pictorial art in terms of its grammar and syntax. Analysis of a long list of famous painters of the past shows, without fail, that craftsmanship is paramount, that ideas are made forceful and expressive only through the insistent method of execution. Often enough art appeals popularly for some sentimental association; take, for example, the overrated pictures of Arnold Boecklin. To name great painters is to name great technicians. "The painter's craft, allied as it is to 'manual dexterity' is first and last an index to the painter's artistic character."

The author discusses Velazquez, Dürer, Ribera, Tiepolo. About the art of Chardin, he says: "It is Chardin's technique that finally validates it, his mastery of form, his sturdy brushwork." And about the Flemish: "They carry fact to a higher power through sheer intensity of expression."

It was in the painting of the English Pre-Raphaelites that ideas superseded. "That painter is badly handicapped who dips his brush, as they did, in the tints of 'literary' subjects. . . . The joys of sheer brushwork they ignored."

The author discusses Gilbert Stuart, George Bellows, the McKim, Mead and White trio of architects. Finally he speaks of collectors, encouraging their hobby. "In all my impressions of American collectors the human sympathetic strain seems indelible," writes Mr. Cortissoz, who proceeds to pay a personal tribute to some well-known members of the group.

D. A.

## Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

### So He's All Set

A FRIEND was telling us of the success of a man he knew . . . "He put his money into a house; now he has several two-family houses, his rents more than pay his expenses, he's got a closed car, a new radio and money in the bank . . . So, you see, he's all set" . . . All set for what? You ask . . Why, to sit in his house, ride in his closed car, listen to the artists of the air . . . Truly the fulfillment of a worthy ambition . . . Fortunate man, whose life thus moves smoothly in pleasant ways, who is content with simple pleasures, upon whose mental door hangs a sign borrowed from solicitous hotels: "Do not disturb" . . . Why spoil a perfect happiness by intellectual adventure? . . . Why ruffle a Bœotian calm by futile struggles for beauty or meanings? . . . No danger; he's all set . . . Not for him the discontent that prompts agitators like C. E. Montague or H. M. Tomlinson to sound the trumpet of emprise . . . "New York is the latest expression of that industrial and utterly material society, crazy over machinery and the scientific management of forces to profitable ends, which began with a steamboat and ended—so far as common faith in its righteousness in England is concerned—in bombs on Piccadilly. And is it to that end, or an end something like it, that modern man is heading with all his ingenuity and energy? If not, where is he going? Does he know? He does not know" . . . Thus Tomlinson, in an address to American university undergraduates, reprinted by the Harvard University Press . . . "There it is," Tomlinson was told by a New Yorker, "and nothing we can do can alter it" . . . But with this, Tomlinson (an impractical idealist—you know the kind) disagrees . . . "Is it not true that even gigantic and wealthy New York is, but the outer show of its people's commonest opinions and desires? So how if their thoughts should veer? We change our thoughts and change our world. And that is the task of the poet, to persuade his fellows to pause and to look up to the everlasting hills. I would back the young poets of America against all New York, were they in revolt against it, no matter what its majesty and aspect of power" . . . Now what can you do with a fellow like that? . . . In war time you could shoot him down; now you probably can afford to let him talk . . . What is there to fear in an era that produces the Hawley-Smoot tariff and the magazine called Fortune? . . . The current number of Fortune has an article pointing out that great paintings are a good investment . . . Rembrandt's "Toilet of Bathsheba," it recalls, was first sold for the equivalent of $106; Sir Joseph Duveen, acting for Benjamin Altman, paid $200,000 for it . . . No doubt it would bring more now, if Altman had not given it to the Metropolitan Museum . . . But—suppose the picture were discovered to be a copy? . . . Does not that possibility qualify the value of paintings as an investment? . . . We speak purely in the interest of stability and prosperity . . . Yet we must not attribute the viewpoint of Fortune to all collectors . . . Royal Cortissoz in "The Painter's Craft" (Scribner), testifies that Altman and several other American collectors had, to his knowledge, real love and appreciation of art . . . And of course there can be a sense of adventure even in economic fields . . . Page Cooper assures us that Doubleday Doran's price reduction policy is "the biggest adventure upon which we have ever embarked" . . . She adds, "I hope you wish us luck" . . . Certainly we do, if only because Miss Cooper ranks with John Macrae himself as a letter-writer . . . No doubt Robert K. Haas, president of the Book-of-the-Month Club, would also extend his good wishes, if he were asked . . . In announcing a new profit-sharing system whereby members will receive a 20 per cent credit on the "book-of-the-month," which may be applied on the purchase of any succeeding volume issued by the club, he remarks: "If new fiction at one dollar proves to be commercially successful, the public may expect to be able to buy distinctly popular fiction—detective stories, romances, etc.—at one dollar. More serious fiction, on which mass sales cannot be expected, will then sell at $2, occasionally $2.50. Non-fiction books will also tend to come down somewhat. In all probability, also, there will be fewer new books published" . . . As further evidence on this last point at least, F. M. Clouter of Little Brown (not a bad letter-writer either) writes us: "We are making a real effort to do our part toward remedying the book situation by publishing fewer books . . . We are publishing only 14 novels this fall as against 20 or more last year; you know our remedy is, 'fewer new titles rather than dollar new fiction!' Besides, our colophon, being interpreted, reads: 'It matters not how many (books) you have, but how good they are'" . . . By the way, the blotter crisis, which concerns us more than the book situation, continues to meliorate . . . We have received from Macmillan a blotter reminding us that Owen Wister's "Roosevelt" was published June 17 . . . What is more important, the blotter contains a calendar for July . . . So we're all set.

GUSTAV FRENSSEN

Author of "The Anvil" (Houghton Mifflin), a Story of the War Generation in Germany.

## Rootabaga Tales for Adults

**Potato Face, by Carl Sandburg. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $1.50.**

"THE rootabaga, as all farmers know, is in size perhaps the greatest vegetable that grows," says Carl Sandburg in his latest, "Potato Face." Whatever significance this horticultural fact may have, rootabagas and Carl Sandburg combined mean but one thing to the initiated—the Rootabaga Stories, with the Village of Liver-and-Onions, the yellow leather slab ticket with the blue spanch across it by means of which one may go away and never come back, the pigs with bibs on and the delightful family of which Gimme the Ax is honorable head. Those stories were for children, as all the world knows, or chiefly for children, and Potato Face was in them, with chapters around him and titles before. But Sandburg's old man with the accordion, who sees the whole human procession though not with his eyes, now makes the chapters himself out of new Rootabaga stories, and these are for grown-ups. At least, they are for grown-ups who like his kind of tale. Potato Face, it appears, is extra-special in the sorts of things he sees.

"He seems to love some of the precious things that are cheap," explains his sponsor in a confiding preface, "such as stars, the wind, pleasant words, time to be lazy, and fools having personality and distinction. He knows, it seems, that young people are young, no matter how many years they live; that there are children born old and brought up to be full of fear; that a young heart keeps young by a certain measure of fooling as the years go by; that men and women old in years sometimes keep a fresh heart and, to the last, salute the dawn and the morning with a mixture of reverence and laughter."

Perhaps you will prefer the tale of Yonder the Yinder, sometimes called Yonder the Yinder the Yoo, and will wish for a yodo so that you may look better while you listen and listen better while you look. Or perhaps you will like the small moon spiders who spin cobwebs to catch the moon and put their numbers on each one; or the bell spiders who hang tiny bells on their lacy hammocks under the hollyhocks. Of course there are alphabet rats to choose, also, and red leather rats who take off red hats to show respect, and cuckoo rats who fix cuckoo clocks and afterward climb on top and cuckoo just to show that rats can cuckoo. Or you may be entranced by the big elephant, Oompah, "with whiskers so long that 16 little elephants walk ahead of him carrying the whiskers, and picking the hay and the weeds and the cockleburrs out of the whiskers." Oompah sleeps a year at a time and then gets up and eats his breakfast in January—and there's more to it than that. More to it, perhaps, than it says. At any rate, should you grow sleepy with listening to Potato Face you could yawn, as did the Balloon sisters and, like them, wrap your yawns in your handkerchiefs and look at them next morning "to see how a yawn looks if you wrap it in a handkerchief."

You may have indeed abundant choice in these matters. You may prefer Fog Wisp with the pony look to her face, and hear about snoox and spiff talk. Then again you may prefer the tale about trading dreams, wondering of course which are dreams and which are the things that happen—white moonlight and buses being somewhat mixed in both. You may even choose to go along the road toward the Village of Cream Puffs and hear the tale of the Rag Doll and the Broom Handle—old Rootabaga friends—concerned with the Honey-moon tree and the Baby Shoe trees, seeing the slipper blossoms and how baby sox grow.

But if you can bring yourself to have a favorite over and beyond the spotted rat Ezekiel and the Blue Fox who buttons on his ears with buttons, and his chin, "careful," and his toes, pulling on his stripes like stockings, getting ready to go to the Blue Fox school—if you can bring yourself to it, we say, in spite of the winningness of Zeke and his sister Hep—you will prefer over and beyond all else, the tale of the Spink Bug and the Huck.

The spink bug, you must know, unwrapped himself and found he was a bug, looked down outside of himself and saw he was covered with splashes and alphabets, and in fact, thought himself quite excellent. Then along came the huck. "And they stood looking at each other, each one bragging how good he was . . . Never having seen each other before, the way to find out who was who and which was which, was to fight."

But the spink and the huck stopped and thought it over first, holding counsel with each other, saying, "Even if we are different, we are the same." So they began to talk a bit, to find out why they were going to fight. They talked about salimber trees and snow and rain, "about September and October and the green leaves changing to yellow and saffron and gold, and falling, falling in a grand goodbye for that year," and "about the summer sky and the few stars early in the evening." Spins the tale. "The more they talked . . . the more they forgot to find out why they were going to fight." In the end they decided to go home, but as they had not by any means finished talking of the countless things that interested them, each promised sometimes to write the other "his thoughts in the gloaming."

Perhaps you will say this is all nonsense, even though you may concede it delicious, original and sometimes beautiful. Possibly you are right. Again, there may be something to these jolly tales of Potato Face that you can see better while you listen and listen to better while you look even though you may not have the yodo of Yonder the Yinder the Yoo. But of course that depends entirely upon whether or not you are just that sort of person.

M. J. T.

## A Novel in Verse

**The Uncelestial City, by Humbert Wolfe London: Victor Gollancz. 7s. 6d. net.**

THE poetry of Humbert Wolfe is always distinguished by its adventurous quality. In his rhymes and rhythms he shows uncommon daring, and it must be admitted that sometimes only the superb self-confidence which in his case is inspired by technical mastery as much as by the consciousness that he has something to say could have successfully carried through some of his effects in this direction. Now that he has risked his hazard in a new and different way a similar triumph has been achieved for similar reasons. Had this latest work fallen short of being an achievement it would have been a far graver failure than any experiment with words or music could incur. Therefore, because he has not failed, Mr. Wolfe must be congratulated on a gallant and fascinating adventure.

"The Uncelestial City" is a fantastic verse-narrative, a novel in poetry, and the theme gives all the scope the author requires for the exercise of his many-sided artistry. Sometimes he is just a singer, as the thrush is just a singer; seldom have his lyrical outpourings seemed so lovely as they are here, flowing in the midst of harsh, satirical, occasionally facetious fragments that not merely provide a setting, but have a vital importance of their own. For when he is a satirist or a wit Mr. Wolfe is fulfilling one of the chief functions of the book, which is probably to show how little chance the fragile and sensitive idealism of the sentimentalist has of surviving the disillusionments of modern existence, and that only the most powerful and virile inspiration is likely to remain unflagging and triumphant at the end.

Be near us when we build our city, indulge
The builders' plan with starshine, turn the brick
With the courses of dawn, and let the sun divulge
The secret of his old arithmetic. . . .

"be near us when we fall," "be near us always, but most of all when dawn breaks and we see thy City on the hill."

### Mr. Wolfe's Hero

With this impressive "coda" Mr. Wolfe's hero passes from our ken. He is a Mr. Justice Crayfish, and his career is unveiled to the reader in a series of poems, lyrics and prose "arguments" that occupy 250 pages. The prose "arguments" are extremely useful. They link up the main narrative-sections in a way that leaves it unnecessary for Mr. Wolfe to spend his energy in those long pseudo-poetic explanatory passages which have been the bane of most long narrative poems since "Paradise Lost." An additional advantage is the "chorus," a fiddler whose commentary includes some of the loveliest songs in the whole work.

Agamemnon sleeps at last in Argos.
Be still, nightingales. No king
Will marshal the long ships now
By the sand beaches. Why do you sing?

Achilles is fleet of foot no longer.
Hector is the dust of a moth's wing.
And the great shield is tarnished.
Argive nightingales, why do you sing?

This is part of a song that has been selected at random. There are many of the same high, exquisite standard. The test to be applied to them in "The Uncelestial City" is, of course, whether, so far as the general theme is concerned, they are an illumination or an intrusion. It may be said at once that, for all its chaotic and apparently spendthrift moods, willfully perverse turns of argument, and bewildering shiftings from romance to realism and back again, the poem is organic. The attention is held; and interest in the characters is cumulative, and the thrill of their fortunes and misfortunes as frequently recurring as the swiftest moving novel can boast. The excitement is of genuine drama, though; it is an aesthetic excitement, which means that the final impression is far more rich and lasting than that of almost any play or work of fiction.

### A Humanist Poet

And yet the personæ of the book are not endowed with any inhuman or superhuman attributes. They are ordinary beings; they comprise a judge and the people he has encountered during his career at the university and then as a dispenser of justice. Mr. Wolfe's types represent every social grade from the rich young man to the poor old charwoman; the scenes in which they appear are so varied as to include an undergraduate's room and a coffee-stall. No need to say where the poet's own deepest sympathies lie! He is a humanist and humanitarian all through.

It is easier to be angry than to pity.
It is easier to condemn than to understand.
Easier to find the Uncelestial City
Than the dim counties of the Holy Land.

Consequently, his portrait of the charwoman is in every way worthy of a place in the gallery of humble people that holds Edmund Blunden's unforgettable picture of the almswoman:

Her poor mind, coated with the grime of years,
Bent with ignoble care, with want distraught,
Crouches behind her slow, unconscious tears
That have the noble movement of a thought.

Only a little earlier we had read in the same work some of the most savagely and scornfully satirical comments on modern city life that the poets have ever written. Of these, the verses on the Monument are among the mildest:

The Monument with
Its golden wire
Reminds us that London
Was once on fire.

But the soot on the gold
That fumbles and splashes
Reminds us how long she
Has lain in her ashes.

We feel no incongruity, however, as we travel on to discover Mr. Wolfe in a poignant, wistful mood, on perhaps the very next page. After all, are not the Babylons of the world exactly like that to the unenlightened observation: dark and light, sinister and sweet, harsh and tender, distorted and serene by turn? Mr. Wolfe has deliberately chosen the rôle of unenlightened observer, and his discordant symphony is the Uncelestial City in terms of a superbly matured and magical art.

THOMAS MOULT


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The Christian Science Monitor

# STOCK PRICES DROP TO STILL LOWER GROUND

## Various Standard Issues Conspicuous in Decline —Closing Weak

NEW YORK (AP)—Still another acute sinking spell ended the third week of almost steady decline in the stock market.

Although the market experienced one of the sharpest upturns of the year on Thursday, it proved but another technical rebound, resulting from a temporarily obersold condition.

There was a feeling in brokerage circles that professional bear selling was a relatively more important factor in the further decline today than it was during the wholesale liquidations earlier in the week.

Almost complete absence of important supporting orders appeared to encourage this type of selling. Important banking interests, however, see no danger of a serious panic of selling, with the public largely out of the market, and are disinclined to support stocks while business reports continue unencouraging.

Prices tumbled 2 to 15 points during the early part of the trading, but rallied substantially as bears covered some of their short commitments in the last half hour of trading.

Such important shares as U. S. Steel, American Can and Allied Chemical plumbed new depths for t he movement.

Trading was fairly active for a two-hour session, total sales aggregating 2,000,000 shares.

### Commodities Also Lower

Secretary Mellon's statement on the tariff measure, endeavoring to quiet fears of impairment of foreign trade, was without stabilizing effect upon the speculative markets. The wheat and cotton markets, which have moved closely in sympathy with stocks of late also declined. July wheat dropped about a cent to new low for the movement, and July cotton tumbled about $2 a bale, also reaching a new bottom level for the season.

Week-end business news was meager and for the most part unencouraging. Reports of price cut in the export petroleum business were partially offset by announcement by Humble Oil that it had changed its mind about ceasing crude purchases in six Texas counties. The week-end business and mercantile reviews pointed to further seasonal slackening in industry and improvement in retail sales of summer apparel.

U. S. Steel dropped 4 points to 154, a point under the 1930 low established earlier in the week, then regained a substantial part of its loss. Allied Chemical tumbled 15 points to 236, another 1930 low, and American Can broke through its previous resistance point with an extreme loss of nearly 5 points.

Auburn Auto, which sold up 514 last September, dropped more than 8 points to a new low at 95.

Shares making extreme losses of 5 to 8 points included Westinghouse Electric, Atchison, Air Reduction, Electric Power Light and Vanadium.

Bethlehem Steel, Sears Roebuck and International Harvester were among issues sagging about 3 points to new lows. Most of those drops were reduced before the close.

### BoBnds Prices Uneven

Listed bonds moved irregularly. A few prime bonds in the class whtich spurted Friday continued to display strength under the influence of inordinately easy credit conditions. The effect of the usual Saturday lull was apparent in the movement of the list as a whole, and volume sales was at a reduced rate.

The resumption of liquidation in the share market w&as reflected in the easy tone on convertible issues, although the reaction was not as marked as that which occurred in the early part of the week.

Inquiry for foreign bonds was nominal, and price movement more irregular. Western European governments eased slightly. German 5½s continued to sell at 90, the price at which they were issued. The new International Loan sold as high as 1¼ above the offering price a week ago, but has moved slowly the last few days, with the premium rarely more than one-eighth.

Only Liberty issues appeared on the tape in the early trading and prices held steady.

## DIVIDENDS

Ohio Leather Company declared a dividend of $3.31 on account of accumulated dividends on the second preferred stock. After payment of this dividend accumulations will amount to $30. Regular quarterly dividends of $2 on the first preferred and $1.75 on the second preferred also were declared. All dividends are payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Anchor Post Fence Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent in common stock on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 23.

Fashion Park Associates, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 16.

Leftcourt Realty Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 40 cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5, and $1.75 on the preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record July 7.

Cudahy Packing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable July 15 to stock of record July 3.

Globe Underwriters Exchange, Inc., declared an initial dividend of 15 cents, payable July 10 to stock of record July 1.

Canada Foundries & Forgings, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the class A stock, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Pullman, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 24.

Scott Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the series A preferred and $1.50 on the series B preferred, both payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 17.

Municipal Telephone & Utilities Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share on the class A common stock, payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record Oct. 15.

Interstate Public Service Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the outstanding 7 per cent prior lien stock, payable July 15 to stockholders of record June 30.

Atlas Plywood Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

### AMERICAN FOREIGN POWER

Gross and net of American & Foreign Power Company for April and 12 months compares with the previous periods as follows:

| | 1930 | 1929 |
|---|---|---|
| April gross | $6,889,042 | $4,976,003 |
| Net aft exps & txs | 3,460,452 | 2,554,292 |
| 12 mos gross | 71,710,812 | 39,988,673 |
| Net aft exps & txs | 35,699,959 | 20,611,084 |

### OMITS DIVIDENDS

Standard Textile Products Corporation has omitted the quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the Class A preferred and $1.25 on the Class B preferred due at this time.

### CABLES & WIRELESS, LTD.

LONDON—The date of the annual meeting of Cables & Wireless, Ltd., has been provisionally set for July 15.

# SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

| 1930 Range High | Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last June 21 | Last June 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42½ | 22 | .. | Abitibi | 600 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 37⅝ | 21⅞ | 1.60 | Adams Ex | 4800 | 23¾ | 22⅝ | 23¼ | 24 |
| 32 | 23 | 2 | Adams Mill | 100 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 28½ |
| 34¾ | 30½ | 1½ | Addressograph | 100 | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | .. |
| 23¾ | 8 | .. | Adv-Rumely | 200 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 1⅜ | ½ | .. | Ahumada | 200 | ¾ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. |
| 156⅝ | 115⅞ | 3* | Air Reduc | 6700 | 119 | 115⅝ | 116⅞ | 120⅛ |
| 36 | 18 | 2½ | Airway El | 100 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 20 |
| 2½ | 1 | .. | Ajax Rubber | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 9⅛ | 4½ | .. | Alaska Jun | 1900 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5¾ |
| 72 | 57 | .. | Alleghny Steel | 100 | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57¼ | .. |
| 35¼ | 18 | .. | Alleghany | 9600 | 19½ | 18⅞ | 19⅛ | 20 |
| 343 | 236 | 6* | Allied Chem | 3200 | 248 | 236 | 236 | 251 |
| 68 | 48⅞ | 3 | Allis-Chal | 3600 | 50⅜ | 50 | 50⅜ | 52 |
| 3½ | 2½ | .. | Amal Lea | 100 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2¾ |
| 31½ | 18 | 2 | Amerada | 400 | 23⅜ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¾ |
| 39 | 24⅝ | .. | Am Ag Ch pf | 1400 | 25¾ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 26 |
| 97⅜ | 68 | 2* | Am Bk Note | 800 | 71½ | 70 | 70 | 72 |
| 12 | 6 | .. | Am Beet S | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 55½ | 29½ | .. | Am Bosch | 500 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 54⅝ | 42½ | 2.40 | Am Brake | 600 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 21¾ | 8⅝ | 3 | Am Br Bov | 500 | 13 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 13 |
| 156½ | 110⅛ | 4 | Am Can | 33100 | 115 | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 116 |
| 147 | 140¼ | 7 | Am Can pf | 100 | 145 | 145 | 145 | .. |
| 82½ | 44 | 6 | Am Car & F | 100 | 45 | 44⅛ | 44¾ | 44 |
| 116 | 95 | 7 | Am Car pf | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | .. |
| 69⅞ | 45 | 3 | Am Chain | 300 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 47¼ |
| 101 | 75⅞ | 7 | Am Chain pf | 100 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 33 | 10 | 1.60 | Am Com Alc | 600 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10 |
| 59½ | 33⅛ | .. | Am European | 300 | 34⅝ | 34½ | 34½ | 35⅞ |
| 101⅜ | 58¼ | .. | Am & FPw | 18900 | 63 | 59 | 61½ | 62½ |
| 100⅜ | 92⅞ | 7 | Am & FP 2pf | 300 | 94 | 94 | 94 | .. |
| 33⅝ | 19⅞ | 2 | Am Hawaii | 300 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 7 | 4 | .. | Am Hide | 200 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 34⅞ | 22 | .. | Am Hide pf | 200 | 22⅛ | 22 | 22 | 23¼ |
| 41⅞ | 31 | 3* | Am Ice | 500 | 32⅜ | 32½ | 32½ | 32⅝ |
| 55⅜ | 28⅝ | 2* | Am Int Corp | 3600 | 31 | 28¾ | 30 | 32½ |
| 4 | 2 | .. | Am La Fr | 400 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2¼ |
| 51½ | 30⅛ | 3 | Am Metals | 200 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 25⅝ | ½ | .. | Am Piano | 500 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 119⅜ | 75⅛ | 18 | Am Pw&Lt | 1000 | 81 | 78¼ | 78¾ | 81¾ |
| 88¾ | 80 | 5 | Am P&L pf st | 400 | 84 | 83⅜ | 83⅜ | 83¼ |
| 39¾ | 23½ | 1½ | Am Radiat | 12000 | 25 | 23⅝ | 24½ | 25 |
| 37 | 15¼ | .. | Am Renub | 100 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 100⅞ | 57⅛ | 28 | Am Roll Mill | 15300 | 53⅜ | 51⅜ | 51¾ | 54½ |
| 67⅝ | 52½ | 5 | Am Saf Raz | 400 | 57½ | 57 | 57½ | 58⅛ |
| 33⅜ | 1⅛ | .. | Am Ship | 300 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 54 | 46⅞ | 8 | Am Ship Bld | 110 | 51 | 51 | 51 | .. |
| 79½ | 55¼ | 4 | Am Smelt | 2000 | 57 | 56 | 56⅞ | 57½ |
| 221⅝ | 75 | .. | Am Solvent | 300 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 8⅛ |
| 52¼ | 36 | 3 | Am Stl Fnd | 900 | 38½ | 37 | 37 | 38⅞ |
| 55½ | 42¾ | 2* | Am Stores | 100 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | 44 |
| 69⅞ | 50⅛ | 5 | Am Sugar | 400 | 51 | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50⅝ |
| 274¼ | 201¼ | 9 | Am Tel&T | 100 | 204¾ | 202 | 203 | 206⅜ |
| 223⅜ | 16 | .. | Am T&T rts | 12400 | 16⅞ | 16⅜ | 16¾ | 17¼ |
| 124⅞ | 80 | 15* | Am Wat W | 6300 | 84½ | 80 | 82 | 84 |
| 20½ | 7½ | .. | Am Wool | 700 | 12 | 11¼ | 12 | .. |
| 44⅞ | 19¾ | .. | Am Wool pf | 100 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 17⅞ | 6½ | .. | Am Zinc | 300 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 8 |
| 53½ | 26½ | 3 | Anac Wire | 100 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 30 |
| 81½ | 44½ | 7 | Anaconda | 10200 | 48½ | 47⅛ | 48⅛ | 48¾ |
| 37¼ | 16 | 3 | Andes Cop | 700 | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 21¼ |
| 29¼ | 19½ | 2 | Arch Dan | 1400 | 20½ | 19½ | 19½ | .. |
| 81⅛ | 43⅜ | .. | Arm Ill A | 1000 | 47⅜ | 43½ | 43¾ | 5 |
| 43⅜ | 25⅜ | .. | Arm Ill B | 4700 | 27⅛ | 25⅜ | 25¾ | 27⅛ |
| 65 | 55 | 7 | Arm Ill pf | 1300 | 62 | 61 | 62 | 61 |
| 13⅜ | 6¾ | .. | Arnold Cons | 700 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | .. |
| 46⅛ | 31½ | 4 | Asso Apparl | 1400 | 32½ | 32 | 32 | 34 |
| 50½ | 28 | 2½ | Asso Dry G | 5400 | 35 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 36⅞ |
| 342½ | 205 | 10 | Atchison | 2500 | 210 | 206½ | 208¼ | 213 |
| 107 | 102⅜ | 5 | Atchison pf | 100 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106¾ |
| 60⅜ | 53¼ | .. | Atl G&WI | 200 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53¼ |
| 51⅜ | 30⅛ | 1 | Atl Refin | 8600 | 34 | 32½ | 32⅝ | 34¼ |
| 37 | 25½ | 1 | Atlas Stores | 600 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 26½ |
| 263½ | 98½ | 4 | Auburn Auto | 2400 | 100¼ | 95 | 97½ | 103½ |
| 7 | 4 | .. | Austin N | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 10⅜ | 4 | .. | Auto Sales | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4¾ |
| 56⅝ | 37 | 3 | Auto Strop A | 100 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 57⅜ | 43¼ | .. | Aviation | 5900 | 5¼ | 5 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | 19⅜ | 1¾ | Baldwin | 800 | 21⅜ | 20⅝ | 21 | 21⅛ |
| 116 | 105 | 7 | Baldwin pf | 20 | 106¾ | 106 | 106¾ | 108 |
| 122⅜ | 100⅛ | 7 | Balt & O | 900 | 102¼ | 101⅛ | 101⅝ | 102 |
| 110½ | 107 | 6½ | Bamber pf | 10 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 107¾ |
| 84½ | 63 | 2½ | Bangor & A | 100 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 70 |
| 20⅜ | 14 | 2 | Barker Bros | 10 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14 |
| 34 | 20½ | 2 | Barnsdall A | 1500 | 22⅛ | 21⅛ | 21½ | 22½ |
| 62 | 66 | 4 | Beatrice | 100 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 77 |
| 107 | 101¾ | .. | Beatrice pf | 100 | 105 | 105 | 105 | .. |
| 70⅛ | 50 | 3 | Beechnut | 1000 | 53 | 50½ | 50⅛ | 51¼ |
| 57⅜ | 28⅛ | 2 | Bendix | 10000 | 30¾ | 29⅝ | 30 | 31 |
| 56½ | 21⅜ | .. | Best & Co | 6000 | 40 | 39¼ | 40 | 42 |
| 110¼ | 76½ | 6 | Beth Steel | 8500 | 80⅛ | 76½ | 77⅛ | 80 |
| 134 | 122¼ | 7 | Beth Steel pf | 100 | 128⅜ | 128⅜ | 128⅜ | 129¾ |
| 69 | 31¾ | 5* | Behn Alum | 800 | 34¼ | 32¾ | 32 | 35 |
| 5 | 2 | .. | Booth Fish | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2½ |
| 90⅜ | 60⅛ | 3 | Borden | 70 | 75 | 73⅛ | 73½ | 73⅝ |
| 50½ | 25¾ | 3 | Borg Warner | 60 | 27 | 25¾ | 26½ | 27½ |
| 5 | 3 | .. | Bo' M A pf | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ | .. |
| 24⅛ | 13½ | .. | Briggs | 1600 | 19½ | 18⅜ | 19 | 20 |
| 22¼ | 13 | .. | Brockway | 400 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ | 14 |
| 85 | 68 | 7 | Brockway pf | 20 | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | 79 |
| 78⅝ | 58⅜ | 4 | Bklyn Man T | 100 | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | 64 |
| 78⅞ | 10 | .. | Bklyn-Queen | 100 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ |
| 66½ | 53 | 4 | Bklyn-Qu'n pf | 100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 61 |
| 178¼ | 120 | 5 | Bklyn Un G | 3800 | 154 | 148 | 152 | 156 |
| 42 | 37½ | 3 | Brown Shoe | 100 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 37½ |
| 33⅝ | 11 | .. | Bruns-Terms | 1200 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ | 13⅛ |
| 31⅞ | 19⅛ | 1 | Bucyrus | 1100 | 21½ | 20⅛ | 21 | 21½ |
| D 33⅛ | 21½ | .. | Buey cv pf | 100 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34 |
| 16⅜ | 7⅜ | 1 | Budd Mfg | 200 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 9 |
| 14⅜ | 8⅛ | 1 | Budd Wheel | 1400 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅞ |
| 91¼ | 84 | .. | Buff & Sus pf ct | 20 | 89⅜ | 89⅜ | 89⅜ | .. |
| 74 | 27½ | 1.60 | Bullard | 2000 | 31 | 28⅜ | 31 | 32 |
| 43 | 26⅛ | 3 | Bulova Watch | 3500 | 27½ | 27 | 27 | 27½ |
| 51⅞ | 32 | 1 | Burroughs | 1400 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 35 |
| 110 | 100¼ | 7 | Bush T deb | 10 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 102½ |
| 114 | 109 | 7 | Byers pf | 40 | 112 | 110½ | 110½ | 112 |

—C—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 77½ | 64 | 4 | Calif Pack | 400 | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | 65 |
| 2⅛ | 1 | .. | Callahan | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 30 | 17 | 2 | Campbell | 400 | 18¾ | 18 | 18 | .. |
| 89⅞ | 58⅜ | 2 | Calu & Ariz | 1000 | 52 | 50⅝ | 50¾ | 53⅛ |
| 33⅜ | 13 | 1½ | Calu & Hecla | 1200 | 15 | 14½ | 14⅞ | 14¾ |
| 75⅜ | 56 | 5 | Canada Dry | 2000 | 59½ | 58⅝ | 59½ | 59½ |
| 226¾ | 186¾ | 10 | Can Pac | 1800 | 188⅛ | 186⅜ | 187 | 191 |
| 52¼ | 46½ | .. | Can Pac N wi | 1200 | 47 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 47½ |
| 132 | 115 | 7 | Case Th pf | 40 | 127⅜ | 127¼ | 127¼ | .. |
| 262¾ | 164 | 6 | Case Thresh | 4000 | 169 | 164¾ | 167 | 171 |
| 79¾ | 54 | 3 | Caterpillar | 800 | 59⅞ | 58¼ | 58½ | 60½ |
| 75 | 59 | 6½ | Cav-Dbbs pf | 10 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 60 |
| 60 | 15 | 7 | Celotex | 100 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 17 |
| 30½ | 21¾ | 1½ | Cen Aguirre | 100 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24½ |
| 315 | 240 | 8* | Cen of NJ | 100 | 240¼ | 140¼ | 240¼ | 240½ |
| 65⅜ | 43⅛ | 6 | Cerro de P | 1000 | 44½ | 43⅞ | 44¼ | 44½ |
| 157⅛ | 57⅜ | .. | Cert-Teed | 100 | 57⅜ | 57⅜ | 57⅜ | 57⅜ |
| 67⅞ | 23⅞ | 4.20 | Checker Cab | 1800 | 24 | 23⅛ | 23¼ | 24½ |
| 82½ | 52½ | 3 | Ches Corp | 1400 | 55 | 53½ | 50½ | 55 |
| 241¾ | 172¼ | 10 | Ches & Ohio | 2000 | 174⅜ | 171½ | 173½ | 175 |
| 213⅜ | 193¼ | .. | Ches Ohio rts | 100 | 183⅜ | 183⅜ | 183⅜ | 183¾ |
| 10 | 4¼ | .. | Chi & Alton | 100 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 5 |
| 10⅝ | 4½ | .. | Chi & Alt pf | 200 | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | 5 |
| 17¾ | 8⅞ | .. | Chi Gt Wst | 900 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | 9¼ |
| 52⅜ | 31¼ | .. | Chi Gt W pf | 800 | 32 | 31¼ | 31½ | 32¾ |
| 26⅜ | 13¼ | .. | Chi M&SP | 2100 | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 14⅞ |
| 46¼ | 20½ | .. | Chi M&SP pf | 2000 | 22½ | 22⅛ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 37 | 11½ | .. | Chi Pneu | 400 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15⅜ |
| 55⅞ | 46 | 3½ | Chi Pneu pf | 400 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 125⅛ | 102 | 7 | Chi RI | 200 | 103⅜ | 102 | 102 | 103⅜ |
| 32 | 25 | 3 | Chi Yel Cab | 10 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25¼ |
| 32½ | 20 | .. | Chick Cot O | 100 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 67⅜ | 51⅞ | 2.40 | Childs | 1600 | 54½ | 53 | 53 | 55 |
| 43 | 24⅛ | 3 | Chrysler | 2500 | 25½ | 24¼ | 25½ | 26 |
| 13¼ | 6⅝ | ½ | City Stores | 400 | 7¼ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 12¼ | .. | Col Dea Oil | 400 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | 13½ |
| 191⅝ | 133¼ | 6 | Coca Cola | 1500 | 167½ | 166¼ | 167½ | 168 |
| 52 | 98½ | 3 | Coca Cola A | 200 | 50½ | 50⅛ | 50½ | 50⅜ |
| 35¾ | 14⅜ | .. | Collins & A | 2000 | 18½ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 19⅛ |
| 92 | 73 | 7 | Collins & A pf | 100 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | 87 |
| 77 | 36½ | 2 | Colo Fuel | 3000 | 46½ | 42½ | 43 | 47 |
| 87 | 59⅛ | 2* | Colum Gas | 12500 | 62 | 59⅛ | 61 | 63⅝ |
| 98½ | 91 | 5 | Col Gas pf B | 200 | 97⅞ | 97¼ | 97¼ | .. |
| 199 | 113⅛ | 5* | Col Carbon | 4000 | 120¼ | 113⅛ | 115¾ | 125 |
| 37⅜ | 16⅜ | .87 | Col Graph | 8500 | 18¼ | 16⅞ | 18¼ | 18 |
| 40⅜ | 23⅜ | .. | Com Cred | 2100 | 25⅛ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 25 |
| 95 | 76¼ | 6½ | Com Cr Ipf | 30 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 44⅜ | 31⅞ | 3 | Com Cred A | 100 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 31 |
| 61⅜ | 28½ | 1.60 | Com Inv Tr | 100 | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30¼ | 30½ |
| 100 | 80 | 6½ | Com Sol | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 38 | 20¼ | 1 | Commonwith So | 18100 | 22 | 21 | 21⅛ | 22¼ |
| 104¾ | 99 | 6 | Commwith pf | 200 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 57 | 38½ | 2 | Conde Nast | 100 | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ |
| 19¾ | 10⅛ | .. | Congoleum | 700 | 11¾ | 11 | 11 | 11¾ |
| 27⅞ | 15⅜ | 2 | Con Film | 300 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ |
| 28¼ | 18 | 2 | Con Flm pf | 400 | 20½ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 20⅝ |
| 136⅞ | 96⅝ | 4 | Con Gas | 30000 | 105⅜ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 106¾ |
| 103⅞ | 99½ | 5 | Con Gas pf | 100 | 102⅜ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102⅝ |
| 62 | 49 | 6 | Con Ry C pf | 200 | 56 | 55 | 56 | 57 |
| 22½ | 11⅜ | 1.20 | Container A | 300 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 | 13⅜ |
| 52½ | 18½ | .. | Cont Bak A | 900 | 19¼ | 18¾ | 19¼ | 20½ |
| 7 | 3⅜ | .. | Cont Bak B | 1000 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| 94⅞ | 69 | 8 | Cont Bak pf | 1500 | 72⅛ | 71¼ | 71½ | 73⅝ |
| 71⅜ | 50⅛ | 2½ | Cont Can | 400 | 70 | 69 | 69¼ | 70 |
| 37⅜ | 16½ | 3 | Cont Dia Fib | 9000 | 53⅛ | 51⅛ | 51⅝ | 53 |
| 77⅜ | 50½ | 2 | Cont Ins | 3000 | 17½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 17 |
| 81¾ | 33¼ | .. | Cont Motors | 400 | 55 | 53½ | 55 | 55 |
| 30½ | 18¼ | .. | Cont Oil | 4000 | 4¼ | 4 | 4⅛ | 4 |
| 40⅞ | 27⅛ | 1 | Cont Shares | 3500 | 25 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 25⅛ |
| 111⅜ | 87½ | 3* | Corn Prod | 2000 | 91⅜ | 88¼ | 90⅛ | 92 |
| 33 | 15½ | .. | Coty | 1000 | 18½ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 18⅛ |
| 22 | 10¼ | .. | Crosley | 200 | 12 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11⅜ |
| 92⅜ | 70½ | 5* | Crucible | 500 | 73 | 72 | 72¼ | 72½ |
| 7 | 2 | .. | Cuba Cane Prod | 200 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 48 | 39 | 4 | Cudahy | 400 | 14 | 13½ | 14 | 13¾ |
| 121¼ | 114⅞ | 7 | Curtis P pf | 100 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 40⅛ |
| 69 | 31¾ | 5* | Curtiss Wr | 9550 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | 11⅝ |
| 5 | 2 | .. | Curtiss Wr A | 2000 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 90½ | 58 | 3½ | Cutler | 400 | 59½ | 59 | 59 | 60 |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | 24⅜ | .. | Davison | 400 | 26¾ | 25½ | 25½ | 26¾ |
| 24½ | 20 | 1.40 | Deere pf | 100 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 181 | 154½ | 9 | Del & Hud | 200 | 154½ | 154½ | 154½ | 155 |
| 153 | 110¼ | 6* | Del Lac & W | 200 | 113 | 112¼ | 112¾ | 115 |
| 80 | 58 | 7 | Denv R G pf | 100 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 113¼ |
| 255¾ | 195⅜ | 8 | Det Ed son | 200 | 217 | 216 | 216 | 215 |
| 42¾ | 28 | 2.40* | Devoe & R A | 400 | 27⅞ | 25¾ | 26 | 27¾ |
| 237 | 139 | 8 | Diamond M | 200 | 195 | 190 | 190 | 202 |
| 59⅝ | 39¾ | 1 | Dome Mines | 110 | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | 83⅜ |
| 30⅜ | 18⅜ | 1.20 | Dom Stores | 200 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ |
| 2 | 2 | .. | Duluth S T pf | 20 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 145¼ | 100½ | 2* | Dupont | 12500 | 105 | 102½ | 104 | 107¼ |
| 121 | 114⅞ | 6 | Dupont deb | 100 | 117⅞ | 117 | 117 | 118¼ |
| 13¼ | 7¾ | 6 | Dupont rts | 4000 | ⅞ | ¾ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 102½ | 97 | 8 | Duplan S pf | 100 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | .. |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 255¼ | 175¾ | 5* | East Kodak | 17500 | 191¾ | 181 | 185½ | 192½ |
| 37¼ | 21 | 3 | Eaton Axle | 1000 | 22 | 21⅜ | 21⅝ | 22 |
| 62 | 40 | .. | Eltingon pf | 100 | 40 | 40 | 40 | .. |
| 114⅞ | 58⅛ | 6 | Elec Auto Lt | 6000 | 62 | 60 | 60¾ | 63 |
| 98¾ | 4 | .. | Elec Boat | 400 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4½ |
| 103½ | 49¼ | 1 | Elec P&L | 20000 | 61½ | 58½ | 59 | 63¾ |
| 112 | 105 | 7 | Elec P&L pf | 100 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 79¼ | 63 | 5 | Elec Sto Bat | 200 | 63¼ | 63 | 63 | 65 |
| 59⅝ | 44 | 5 | End John | 100 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 47 |
| 68 | 39¼ | 2.40 | Eng P S | 400 | 47½ | 46 | 47½ | 48 |
| 104⅞ | 94½ | 5½ | Eng PS 5½ pf ww | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | .. |
| 50¾ | 39¾ | 3 | Equit Bldg | 300 | 47 | 46 | 47 | 47 |
| 63¾ | 35⅛ | .. | Erie | 1000 | 37½ | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¾ |
| 62½ | 53 | 4 | Erie 2pf | 100 | 53 | 53 | 53 | .. |
| 43⅝ | 12 | 4 | Eureka Vac | 200 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15½ |
| 30¾ | 6½ | .. | Evans Auto | 1000 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | 7½ |

—F—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39¾ | 7 | .. | Fairbanks pf | 20 | 8½ | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| 59½ | 34½ | 3 | Fairb Morse | 300 | 37½ | 37 | 37 | 39¾ |
| 70 | 43 | 7 | Fash Park pf | 50 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 55 |
| 01¾ | 325⅛ | 11* | Fed Lt&Tr | 400 | 65⅜ | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | .. |
| 01½ | 97 | 7 | Fed M&S pf | 100 | 97 | 97 | 97 | .. |
| 12¼ | 7½ | .80 | Fed Motor T | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 43 | 30 | 2.40 | Fed Wat Svc | 300 | 30¾ | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | 31½ |
| 89¾ | 56 | 2.60 | Fidelity Ins | 400 | 64 | 63⅜ | 63½ | 64½ |
| 23⅛ | 20 | 1.60 | Firestone | 200 | 21 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 21 |
| 87⅞ | 69⅞ | 6 | Firestone pf | 200 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¾ | 74 |
| 61⅜ | 46½ | 2½* | First Nat Stl | 1700 | 48⅛ | 46½ | 47¼ | 48¼ |
| 51½ | 21⅜ | .. | Fisk Rubber | 1000 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 52⅞ | 41½ | .. | Flersheim S | 100 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | .. |
| 50⅛ | 25½ | 3 | Follansbee B | 400 | 26½ | 25½ | 25½ | .. |
| 104½ | 60½ | 2 | Foster & Wh | 20000 | 77¼ | 72 | 72 | 75½ |
| 30 | 30 | .. | Fourth aNt Inv | 200 | 31½ | 31 | 31 | 32 |
| 57⅞ | 16⅛ | 4 | Fox A | 14100 | 40 | 38⅝ | 39½ | 40 |
| 55½ | 37 | 4* | Freeport Tx | 4900 | 39¼ | 37⅝ | 38⅜ | 39¼ |

—G—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ⅞ | ⅛ | .. | Gamewell rts | 4000 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 80 | 80 | 8 | Gamewell | 400 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | .. |

| 1930 Range High | Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last June 21 | Last June 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73⅝ | 21½ | .. | Gardner M | 400 | 27⅜ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 27⅜ |
| 16½ | 8 | .. | Gen Am Inv | 200 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 9¼ |
| 105 | 90 | 6 | Gen A I pf | 100 | 91 | 91 | 91 | .. |
| 111⅞ | 83⅛ | 4§ | Gen Am Tk | 100 | 85 | 83½ | 85 | 87⅝ |
| 71⅛ | 39 | 4 | Gen Asphalt | 1500 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 43 |
| 38½ | 19 | 2 | Gen Bronze | 1200 | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | 20 |
| 34½ | 14¾ | .. | Gen Cable | 100 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 16 |
| 74¾ | 38 | 4 | Gen Cable A | 600 | 39⅞ | 38⅞ | 39 | 40 |
| 101 | 98 | 6 | Gen Steel pf | 1000 | 100 | 99 | 99⅛ | .. |
| 95⅜ | 60⅛ | 1.60 | Gen Elec | 80800 | 68⅛ | 66¼ | 66½ | 69⅞ |
| 61¼ | 46⅜ | 3 | Gen Foods | 10000 | 53 | 50⅜ | 53 | 53 |
| 106½ | 81⅞ | 6 | Gen G&E cv pf | 200 | 82¾ | 81½ | 81½ | 84½ |
| 18⅜ | 8 | .30 | Gen G&E A | 8000 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9½ | 9⅞ |
| 111 | 104 | 7 | Gen G&E 7% NNN | 10 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 105 |
| 59⅜ | 41 | 3* | Gen Mills | 400 | 42½ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | 44 |
| 96⅛ | 82¾ | .. | Gen Mot 5% pf wi | 100 | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | 92¾ |
| 54¼ | 37½ | 3* | Gen Motors | 56500 | 41⅝ | 39¼ | 39⅝ | 41½ |
| 131½ | 117½ | 7 | Gen Mot 7% | 400 | 126⅝ | 126½ | 126½ | 126½ |
| 44⅜ | 34½ | 2.62 | Gen Hat Ed | 800 | 36 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 36½ |
| 52⅞ | 30⅛ | 6a | Gen Pub Svc | 700 | 33½ | 31½ | 31½ | 34 |
| 41⅛ | 28 | 4 | Gen O Ad A | 100 

# WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

## Stocks Break Sharply at New York—European Markets Follow

The New York stock market, breaking to levels comparable with those of the October-November break last year, has featured business and financial news this week and reflected a declining commodity market and the generally unfavorable condition of trade and industry.

It is felt now that the movement of stock prices will be more in line with business conditions than ever before, depending entirely upon some indication of trade revival for improvement.

This week's break, the climax of several days of selling was attributed to such developments as the falling demand for steel and the lack of vigor in the business structure generally.

Reports are out that the curtailment of automobile production will be much more pronounced than had been expected. Retail advertising reflects the necessity of moving goods and the fact that the reluctance of the public to buy has not yet been overcome.

Declining stock prices seem to be more the result of these factors at present than of technical causes.

**Reserve Rate at New Low**

Money continues extremely easy, with the New York Federal Reserve rediscount rate at 2½ per cent, the lowest in the history of the bank. Acceptance rates also show an inclination to decline. Brokers' loans were cut $211,000,000 this week.

Added to the factors already noted in the depression there are now at work seasonal influences also, with the usual summer slackness making itself felt.

Carloadings in the United States during the latest reported week were of larger volume than for the previous week, but well below those of the similar period last year.

A gain in bank clearings occurred this week. These clearings amounted to $12,615,528,000, an increase of 3.6 per cent, compared with the corresponding week of 1929.

Financing by bonds this week totaled $133,041,500, compared with $232,573,020 last week and $136,851,000 the like week a year ago.

Business volume for the week ended June 14, measured by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, exceeded that of the preceding week by more than 6 per cent, but was 10 per cent less than that of the corresponding period last year. Wholesale prices declined.

**South America-Mexico**

Sentiment in Argentina is improving, due to favorable weather for agriculture. The outlook for yarn sales is fairly good though prices on carded yarns have been slightly lower.

The recent tendency toward improvement in Brazilian trade has been impeded by the instability of exchange.

A further drop in the price of silver has resulted in a doubtful attitude among business men in Mexico, though it is pointed out that an analysis of economic conditions there indicates that the effect upon the country will be less than was expected.

Japanese railway revenues are decreasing, according to reports to the United States Commerce Department. Further curtailment in the cotton spinning industry has been agreed upon.

The outlook in India is reported as giving no promise of immediate improvement. The demand for certain classes of piece goods has improved, however.

**European Stock Markets**

This week's opening on the London Stock Exchange was featured by the offering of the $60,000,000 British share of the German international loan, which was received less enthusiastically than expected.

The rest of the list reflected the slump at New York, and continued to do so until Thursday, when American prices staged a rally and London followed. The market closed the week with an upward trend predominating, due to bank rate cuts in the United States and at Berlin.

Paris stocks also followed the trend at New York during most of the week. Recovery in prices was under way at the close of the period, however.

The market at Berlin likewise was affected by the Wall Street break. A rally was expected to follow the American and German bank rate cuts, but failed to materialize.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: It is our belief that stocks made their lows for this year on June 18. We think that the decline was carried to unwarranted extremes and that representative stocks bought at current prices will show handsome profits before the end of the year.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It would seem to us that the mere enumeration of the more important factors is quite reassuring. It must be frankly admitted that it is difficult to visualize in the next few years any such expansion in such important lines as construction and automobile production as has taken place in the last decade, and formed the basis of the great advance in security prices for the last five years. The shortages that existed 10 years as a result of the war do not exist today. Nevertheless, there is basis for a large and profitable business in many lines, and this, we believe, will be eventually realized.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The immediate outlook points to a trading market which will tend to correct oversold positions of the past week and reflect current business news.

Jackson Bros. Boesel & Co., New York: We know of some important stock buyers who are watching the commodity markets for a cue. They will buy stocks as soon as there is a firming up in commodities.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: We are of the opinion that commitments should be deferred until the stock market emerges from its present unsettled position.

Colwell & Co., Boston: In industries making a favorable comparison with 1929, care should be taken to select issues which are progressing at least as fast as their industry, and which have not overdiscounted increasing earnings. In this group may be numbered utilities, tobaccos, certain food companies, amusements, and certain office equipment companies. In any case, however, the keynote in stock purchase should be the highest degree of selectivity.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston—The stock market is likely to be very erratic in the near future. Some stocks still appear overvalued based on earnings or yields. On the other hand, the current ease of money and comparatively high yields make many issues appear attractive for the pull. A broad upward swing, however, will probably await a considerably better business outlook than has appeared to date.

Livingston & Co., New York: We do not feel that there is any hurry to buy. Yesterday's market would indicate lower prices.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: It looks as if previous support levels would be broken, and as if we could expect the low spot in the drive on Monday.

# New York Bond Market

**Closing Prices**

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Ab Straus 5½s '43 | 100 | 100 |
| Alleghany 5s '44 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Alleghany 5s '49 | 98 | 98 |
| Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37 | 102 | 102 |
| Allegh '50s rct | 94½ | 94½ |
| Am Ag Chm 7½s '41 | 104 | 104 |
| Am Beet Sugar 6s '35 | 70 | 70 |
| Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49 | 102¾ | 102 |
| Am Inter 5½s cv '49 | 95 | 95 |
| Am & F Pow 8s | 88½ | 88¼ |
| Am T & T 4s '36 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Am T & T 4½s cv '39 | 164½ | 162 |
| Am T & T col 5s '46 | 105¼ | 105⅛ |
| Am T & T deb 5½s '43 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 89⅞ | 89⅞ |
| Armour & Co 5½s '43 | 82 | 81¾ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 95¾ | 95½ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s | 126 | 126 |
| Atch T&SF 4s '05 | 92 | 92 |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 104 | 104 |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts | 100¼ | 100⅛ |
| Ches & O con s5 '39 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Chi Gt West 4s '59 | 70¾ | 70 |
| Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 53 | 53 |
| Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 87¼ | 86⅞ |
| Chi Railway 5s '27 | 80 | 80 |
| Chi RI&P 4½s '52 | 91 | 91 |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 94¾ | 94⅝ |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 90⅛ | 90⅛ |
| Clev Short Line 4½s '61 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| Colo Industrial 5s '34 | 95⅞ | 95⅞ |
| Colum Gas & El 5s '52 May | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Con Gas 5½s '45 | 106 | 106 |
| Crown Wil Paper 6s '51 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Cuba RR 1st 5s '52 | 76½ | 76 |
| Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Cuban Dom 7½s '44 | 29 | 29 |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Dold Packing 6s '42 | 67 | 67 |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 101 | 101 |
| East Cuba Sug 7½s '37 | 70 | 70 |
| Erie 5s '67 | 93 | 93 |
| Erie 75s | 92½ | 92½ |
| Francisco Sug 7½s '42 | 93 | 93 |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Gen Theater '40s | 94½ | 94½ |
| Goodyear 5s '57 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| Great Northern 4½s '76 D | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 105½ | 105 |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 100 | 100 |
| Int & Gt Nor 5s '56 | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| Int & Gt Nor 6s '62 | 102 | 102 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 110 | 109¼ |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s | 97¼ | 97⅛ |
| Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Kan City So 1st 3s '50 | 78 | 78 |
| Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52 | 106½ | 106⅜ |
| Lack Steel con 5s '50 | 103½ | 103⅜ |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 | 103 | 103 |
| Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 | 58 | 57 |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 46½ | 46½ |
| Met Edison 4½s | 98½ | 98⅜ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 78½ | 78 |
| Mo Pac 5½s '49 | 108 | 108 |
| Montana Power rfg 5s '43 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48 | 96½ | 96 |
| Newport Air 4½s | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 89½ | 89½ |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 107 | 107 |
| N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 | 107½ | 107¼ |
| N Y Edison 5s '44 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 114½ | 114½ |
| N Y Tel rfg 6s '41 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| Nor Am Cement 6½s '40 | 62 | 62 |
| Nor Am Ed 5s | 98 | 98 |
| Nor Pas pr in 4s '97 | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| Otis Steel 6s '41 | 103 | 102⅞ |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 102¾ | 102¼ |
| Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30 | 100¼ | 100 |
| Park-Lex Leehld 6½s '53 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 | 100⅞ | 100⅜ |
| Penn R R 4½ D | 96⅛ | 95¾ |
| Penn RR 4¾s '63 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| Penn R R con 4½s '60 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| Penn R R 5s '64 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Penn R R gold 6½s '36 | 109½ | 109½ |
| Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47 | 103 | 103 |
| Peoria & East inc 4s '90 | 28 | 28 |
| Pere Marq 5s '56 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| Pere Marq 4½s | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 95 | 94½ |
| Phil Co 5s '67 | 100¾ | 100½ |
| Phil Elec Co 4½s '67 | 100 | 100 |
| Phil & Read C & I 5s '73 | 85 | 85 |
| Phil & Read C & I 6 '49 | 98½ | 97½ |
| Philippine Ry 4s '37 | 26 | 26 |
| Portland Railway 5s '30 | 100 | 100 |
| Postal Tel Cable 5s '53 | 92⅞ | 92½ |
| Pressed Steel Car 5s '33 | 86⅛ | 86⅛ |
| Pub Svc E & G 5s '65 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67 | 99 | 99 |
| Pure Oil 5½s 1940 | 98 | 98 |
| Remington Arms sf 6s '37 | 96 | 96 |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Richfield Oil 6s | 88 | 88 |
| Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53 | 103⅞ | 103⅝ |
| Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34 | 99¼ | 99⅛ |
| St L & S F 4s A '50 | 89⅞ | 89⅞ |
| St L & S F 4½s '78 | 92¾ | 92¼ |
| St L & S F 5s B '50 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| St L S W con 4s '32 | 99¼ | 98¼ |
| San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52 | 106⅜ | 106¼ |
| Seabd A L con 6s '45 | 53½ | 53½ |
| Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 | 46 | 46 |
| Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48 | 99½ | 99 |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 96½ | 96¼ |
| Shubert Theater 6s '42 | 50⅛ | 50 |
| Shell Un 5s ct ww | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| Silesian Am Corp 7s '41 | 87⅛ | 87 |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 | 104 | 103⅝ |
| So Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 94¼ | 94 |
| So Pac 4½s '69 ww | 98⅜ | 98 |
| So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77 | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| So Ry con 5s '94 | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 103½ | 103¼ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 98¼ | 98 |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Tenn Cent 6s | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 106 | 106 |
| Texarkana 1st 5½s '50 | 105 | 105 |
| Tex Corp 5s '44 | 103 | 102¾ |
| Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30 | 100 | 100 |
| Trans Cont Oil 5½s '38 ww | 107¼ | 107 |
| Union El L & P 5½s '54 | 103 | 103 |
| Union Pacific 4s '68 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 91⅞ | 91⅞ |
| Union Pacific 4½s '67 | 99¾ | 99¼ |
| US Rubber 5s '47 | 83 | 82 |
| US Rubber 7½s '30 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Vertientes Sugar 7s '42 | 46 | 46 |
| Wabash 4½s '78 | 93¼ | 92¾ |
| Wabash 1st 5s '39 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Wabash 5½s '75 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Warner 6s xw | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s | 101¼ | 101 |
| West Pac Pow 5s '46 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| West Shore 4s 2361 | 90¼ | 90 |
| Western NY & Pa 5s '37 | 102¼ | 101¾ |
| Western Pn r e 4½s '50 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Western Un 6½s '36 | 109 | 109 |
| Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35 | 25 | 25 |
| White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Wheling Stl 4½s B '53 | 91 | 91 |
| Wickwire Spen 7s '35 | 24 | 24 |
| Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33 | 100 | 100 |
| Youngstown Sheeet 5s | 102¼ | 102 |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 100 | 99⅝ |

**LIBERTY BONDS**

| | Open | High | Low | Jun 21 | Last Jun 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 102.4 | 102.9 | 102.4 | 102.9 | 102.4 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 102.27 | 102.28 | 102.25 | 102.25 | 102.29 |
| US 3⅜s '43 | 101.25 | 101.25 | 101.25 | 101.25 | 101.29 |
| US 3⅜s '37 | 101.24 | 101.24 | 101.24 | 101.24 | 101.25 |
| US 4¼s '52 | 112.29 | 112.29 | 112.29 | 112.29 | 112.30 |
| US 3⅜s rg | 101.16 | 101.16 | 101.16 | 101.16 | .... |

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

**FOREIGN BONDS**

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 84¾ | 84⅜ |
| Akershus 5s '63 | 93½ | 93¼ |
| Antioquia 7s D '45 | 76 | 76 |
| Argentine 5½s '62 | 91 | 91 |
| Argentine Ry 6s June '59 | 98⅞ | 98¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 99 | 99 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 98½ | 98⅛ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 | 98¼ | 98⅛ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 99 | 98⅝ |
| Australia 4½s '57 | 79 | 78¾ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 85¼ | 85 |
| Australia 5s '57 | 85¾ | 85½ |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 103⅜ | 102¾ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 109¼ | 102 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 113½ | 113⅛ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 109½ | 109½ |
| Bogota (City) 8s '45 | 93 | 93 |
| Bolivia 7s '69 ct | 83½ | 83⅛ |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 104½ | 104⅛ |
| Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 80¾ | 80¼ |
| Brazil (US) 7½s '52 | 100⅝ | 100⅜ |
| Brazil 8s '41 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Bremen 7s '35 | 103¼ | 103 |
| Brisbane 5s '57 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60 | 96¾ | 96½ |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 | 84½ | 84⅛ |
| Buenos Aires 6½s '55 | 99 | 99 |
| Caldas (Rep) 7s '46 | 86 | 86 |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '61 | 88½ | 88⅛ |
| Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61 | 89⅝ | 89 |
| Cologne (City) 6½s '50 | 93 | 93 |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan | 76 | 76 |
| Coph'n (City) 4½s '53 | 91⅜ | 91⅜ |
| Coph'n (City) 5s '52 | 98 | 97½ |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '57 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Cuba (Rep) 5s '53 | 100 | 100 |
| Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59 | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| Czech (Rep) 8s '51 | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 92½ | 92¼ |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Dutch E I sf 6s '62 | 102 | 102 |
| Est R R Co 7s '54 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Fiat 7s '46 ex-war | 88½ | 88½ |
| Finland (Rep) 6s '45 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Finnish A 6½s '54 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Frameriean Dev 7½s '42 | 107½ | 107½ |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 117⅝ | 117⅝ |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 122⅝ | 122⅜ |
| Germ 7s '49 | 105¾ | 105⅝ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 88¾ | 88 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 84½ | 84¼ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 95 | 95 |
| Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 | 84 | 84 |
| Germ El Pow 6½s '50 | 92 | 92 |
| Germ G E 6s '48 | 95⅝ | 95⅜ |
| Graz 8s '54 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Hamburg 6s '46 | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| Hause 6s ww | 87 | 87 |
| Hungary (King) 7½s '44 | 92 | 92 |
| Irish Free State 5s '60 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Italian Pub Util 7s '52 | 96⅜ | 96¼ |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 98⅜ | 98¼ |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44 | 100 | 100 |
| Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31 | 97⅜ | 97¼ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 104 | 103⅝ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 5½s | 90⅞ | 90⅞ |
| Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57 | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| Karstadt 6s '43 | 75 | 75 |
| Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww | 94¾ | 94⅝ |
| Lyons (City) 6s '34 | 104 | 104 |
| Marseilles (City) 6s '34 | 104 | 104 |
| Meridionale El 7s '57 | 101 | 101 |
| Mex 4s small A '04 | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| Milan (City) 6½s '52 | 89½ | 89¼ |
| Minas 6½s '58 | 77¾ | 77½ |
| New So Wales 5s '58 | 83⅛ | 83 |
| Nord Rys 6½s '50 | 104 | 104 |
| Norway Bank 5s '67 | 96¼ | 96⅛ |
| Norway (King) 5s '63 | 99 | 99 |
| Norway (King) 6s '43 | 104 | 104 |
| Norway (King) 6s '44 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Norway (King) 6s '44 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Norway (King) 6s '52 | 102 | 102 |
| Oriental Dev 5½s '58 | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | 96½ | 96 |
| Oslo (City) 6s '55 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Panama (Rep) 5s '63 | 93 | 93 |
| Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Peru 6s '60 | 73 | 73 |
| Peru 7s '59 | 97 | 97 |
| Poland 7s '47 | 85½ | 84½ |
| Porto Ale (City) 8s '61 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Queensl'd (State) 7s '41 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| Roumeina 7s | 83 | 83 |
| Rhine West '54 ww | 90 | 90 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| Rima Steel Corp 7s '55 | 92 | 92 |
| Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53 | 76½ | 76½ |
| Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46 | 97 | 97 |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68 | 71 | 71 |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Rome (City) 6½s '52 | 90 | 89⅜ |
| Rotterdam (City) 6s '64 | 104 | 104 |
| Ruhr 6s | 82 | 82 |
| Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57 | 75 | 75 |
| Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45 | 96½ | 96¼ |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62 | 83¾ | 83¼ |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62 | 94¼ | 94 |
| Silesia (Prov) 7s '58 | 75½ | 75½ |
| Swiss Confed 8s '40 | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| Styria (Prov) 7s '56 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Tokyo (City) 5s '52 | 76¼ | 76¼ |
| Tokyo (City) 5½s '61 | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| Uruguay (Rep) 6s' 60 | 94⅞ | 94⅞ |
| Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Vienna 6s '52 | 86¾ | 86½ |
| Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52 | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| Wuerttemberg 7s '56 | 92½ | 92½ |

# MONEY MARKET

**Current quotations follow:**

| | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Call loans—renewal rate | 3% | 2½% |
| Commercial paper | 3½@4 | 3½@3¾ |
| Customers' loans | 5 @5½ | 5 @5½ |
| Collateral loans | 5 @5½ | 5 @5½ |
| Time Loans— | | |
| Sixty-ninety days | 3 @3¼ | 3 @3¼ |
| Four to six months | 3¼@3½ | 3¼@3½ |

| | Today | Last Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Bar silver in New York | 33¼c | 33¾c |
| Bar silver in London | 15⅛d | 15⅛d |
| Bar gold in London | 85s | 85s |

**Clearing House Figures**

| | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Exchanges | $106,000,000 | $1,484,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 77,000,000 | 1,438,000,000 |
| Balances | 54,000,000 | 188,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 29,000,000 | 154,000,000 |
| Exchgs for week | 533,000,000 | 9,239,000,000 |
| Bals for week | 256,000,000 | 1,339,000,000 |
| F R bank credit | 53,639,216 | 170,000,000 |

**Acceptance Market**

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 days | 2¼@2⅛ |
| 60 days | 2¼@2⅛ |
| 90 days | 2¼@2⅛ |
| 4 months | 2⅜@2¼ |
| 5 months | 2½@2⅜ |
| 6 months | 2½@2⅜ |

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 4½% | Bombay | 6% |
| Chicago | 4 | Calcutta | 6 |
| Boston | 4 | Budapest | 5½ |
| Cleveland | 4½ | Copenhagen | 5½ |
| Dallas | 4 | Lisbon | 7½ |
| New York | 2½ | London | 3 |
| Philadelphia | 4½ | Madrid | 5½ |
| Kansas City | 4 | Oslo | 4½ |
| Minneapolis | 4½ | Paris | 2½ |
| Richmond | 4 | Helsingfors | 6½ |
| St. Louis | 4½ | Riga | 7 |
| San Francisco | 4 | Prague | 5 |
| Athens | 8 | Rome | 6 |
| Amsterdam | 3½ | Stockholm | 3½ |
| Berlin | 4 | Sofia | 6 |
| Berne | 3 | Tokyo | 5.48 |
| Brussels | 3 | Vienna | 5½ |
| Bucharest | 9 | Warsaw | 6½ |

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| Sterling: | Europe Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $4.85⅛ | $4.85¾ | $4.8665 |
| Cables | 4.85⅞ | 4.85 31-32 | 4.8665 |
| France—franc | .0392½ | .0392⅜ | .0392 |
| Belgium—belga | .1395¼ | .1395⅛ | .139 |
| Italy—lira | .0523 13-16 | .0523⅞ | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .2385½ | .2386¼ | .2381 |
| Austria—schilling | .1411¾ | .1411¾ | .1407 |
| Checo'vakia—crown | .0296⅛ | .0296⅛ | .0296 |
| Denmark—kront | .2676 | .2676¼ | .268 |
| Finland—finmark | .0252 | .0252 | .0252 |
| Greece—drachma | .0129¾ | .0129¾ | .193 |
| Holland—florin | .4018 | .4019½ | .402 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1749¾ | .1749¾ | .1749 |
| Norway—krone | .2677 | .2677½ | .268 |
| Poland—zloty | .1123 | .1123 | .1122 |
| Portugal—escudo | .0450 | .0450 | 1.0805 |
| Rumania—leu | .0059⅜ | .0059⅜ | .103 |
| Spain—peseta | .1162 | .1180½ | .193 |
| Sweden—krona | .2686 | .2686¼ | .268 |
| Switzerland—franc | .1936⅞ | .1936½ | .193 |
| Jugoslavia—dina | .0177 | .0177 | .193 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Honk Kong—dol | .308 | .313 | .713 |
| Shaighai—tael | .3625 | .3668¾ | • |
| India—rupee | .3606 | .3603 | .3650 |
| Japan—yen | .4947 | .4947 | .4984 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4962½ | .4962½ | .50 |
| Sts Stlments—dol | .5625 | .5625 | .5678 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—peso | .3706 | .3702 | .4245 |
| Brazil—milreis | .1125 | .1125 | .1196 |
| Chile—peso | .1208 | .1208 | .1212 |
| Colombia—peso | .9675 | .9675 | .9737 |
| Peru—pound | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.8665 |
| Uruguay—peso | .8915 | .8805 | 1.0342 |
| **North America** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .99⅛ | 1.00⅛ | 1.00 |

*Par unsettled.

# NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

1:00 Prev.

| | Open | High | Low | p.m. | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 13.60 | 13.61 | 13.47 | 13.52 | 13.82 |
| July | 13.74 | 3.76 | 13.55 | 13.60 | 13.95 |
| Oct. | 13.40 | 13.40 | 13.16 | 13.27 | 13.55 |
| Dec | 13.55 | 13.56 | 13.34 | 13.43 | 13.73 |
| Jan | 13.55 | 13.55 | 13.38 | 13.50 | 13.78 |
| Mar | 13.46 | 13.46 | 13.28 | 13.39 | 13.70 |

Spots 13.70, down 35 points. Tone at close, barely steady.

**Chicago Cotton**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 13.55 | 13.55 | 13.24 | 13.24 | 13.67 |
| Oct. | 13.22 | 13.22 | 13.01 | 13.08 | 13.34 |
| Dec. | 13.36 | 13.36 | 13.16 | 13.20 | 13.48 |

Tone at close, barely steady.

**New Orleans Cotton**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 13.45 | 13.45 | 13.10 | 13.21 | 13.67 |
| Oct | 13.12 | 13.12 | 12.90 | 13.00 | 13.34 |
| Dec | 13.26 | 13.26 | 13.05 | 13.15 | 13.48 |

Tone at close, barely steady.

**Liverpool Cotton**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 7.26 | 7.26 | 7.22 | 7.22 | 7.29 |
| July | 7.28 | 7.28 | 7.22 | 7.22 | 7.32 |
| Oct | 7.10 | 7.10 | 7.03 | 7.03 | 7.12 |
| Dec | 7.11 | 7.11 | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.13 |
| Jan | 7.13 | 7.13 | 7.0d | 7.08 | 7.16 |
| Mar | 7.21 | 7.21 | 7.4b | 7.16 | 7.23 |

Spots 7.76, down 5 points. Tone at close, barely steady. Sales 2000, (American) 1000.

**HUMBLE OIL COMPANY**

W. S. Farish, president of the Humble Oil & Refining Co., has announced that the company will rescind its announced intention of withdrawing as a crude oil purchaser in six Texas counties on July 1.

**BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES**

NEW YORK (AP)—The total of bankers' acceptances outstanding on May 31 was $1,382,206,855, a decrease of $31,510,423 from April 30 and a gain of -$275,038,003 over the total a year ago the former date.

**COTTON EXCHANGE SEAT**

NEW YORK—The New York Cotton Exchange membership of David A. Hughes has been sold to Alvin W. Wachsman for $18,000, off $3000 from previous sale.

# Curtis Publishing Co. Leader in National Advertising Field

## Long-Continued Growth, Increasing Income and Liberal Dividend Disbursements Give Investment Appeal to Common Stock

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 69

In times like the present when the keenest discrimination is needed for the placing of funds in the securities of companies whose history, management, earning power and outlook furnish evidence of safety and adequate return, there are some organizations whose places in American life seem extraordinarily well secured.

Built upon many generations of steady growth and increasing income, such a concern is the Curtis Publishing Company, which has attained to leadership in its particular field, and whose prospects for enlarged earnings despite the current depression are considered bright.

Curtis Publishing Company is a pioneer in its field, having been incorporated in 1914 as a successor to one of the same name established in 1891.

Its most important step was the acquisition in 1897 of the Saturday Evening Post, a direct continuation of the Pennsylvania Gazette.

It was the first publishing house to organize a successful country-wide circulation department and proof of its efficiency is seen in the circulation of its three nationally known magazines of more than 7,000,000 copies.

**Leading Advertising Mediums**

The company's publications are among the most popular advertising mediums in the world, and one in particular, the Saturday Evening Post, is probably the very apex of the flowering of American advertising. It has a circulation which at present probably averages in excess of 3,000,000 copies a week, far ahead of any other weekly magazine in volume, and it is regarded by national advertisers as the outstanding periodical in its class for reaching a large part of the buying public.

It has maintained its leadership by paying big prices for able writers of romance, economics, biography, etc., offering a tremendous amount of reading matter for the sum of a nickel, and by the highest type of presswork regarded as a model by typographers everywhere. The other two magazines, the Ladies' Home Journal and the Country Gentleman, have circulations respectively of 2,700,000 and 1,600,000 monthly.

As an investment the stock of the company is not so widely held as that of many concerns with less impressive or shorter histories, due largely to the fact that the common was not listed on the New York Stock Exchange until last year. Since that time, however, its merit has been recognized and an increasing list of stockholders is the result.

**A Profitable Investment**

Prior to 1925, no income statements are available, so that a comparison of yearly earnings is necessarily limited. However, the character of the growth may be visualized by noting the changes in capitalization. In 1914, capital consisted of 250,000 shares of stock, all of one class. Five years later 5000 shares were issued under agreement with stockholders at $100 a share and immediately repurchased by the company at $200 a share for sale to employees.

In 1921, 45,000 shares were sold for cash, bringing capital to $30,000,000. Since then stock dividends have brought common share capital to 1,800,000 shares, and in addition 900,000 shares of $7 preferred now outstanding were distributed gratis to stockholders.

Thus, a holder of one share in 1914, who kept his stock, would have today substantially seven shares of common and 3½ shares of preferred, each issue selling for approximately $120 a share.

Except for a moderate recession in 1926, earnings of the company have shown steady gains, and recent reports indicate that despite the business depression, profits for 1930 will fully equal if not exceed 1929.

Net income in 1925 of $16,040,515 fell off about $800,000 in 1926, but in the three succeeding years gains of more than $2,000,000 were recorded.

Applied against the present capitalization, earnings were equal to $5.66 a common share in 1926, $6.07 a share in 1927, $7.24 a share in 1928 and $8.46 in 1929.

**Strong Treasury Position**

It is evident that even larger earnings per share could have been shown but for the very conservative accounting methods adopted by the company. An instance is the charging to current expenses of all expenditures for new equipment and other facilities, while its charges to depreciation are very liberal.

Net has been increasing faster than gross, as shown by a gain in gross in 1929 of 5.3 per cent against a gain in net of 11.4 per cent, while in 1928 gross actually decreased 3.7 per cent, while net jumped 11.9 per cent over 1927.

Last year's return on invested capital was the largest in recent years, exceeding 71 per cent, compared with 64.4 per cent in 1928, 54.25 per cent in 1927 and 48.5 per cent in 1926.

The company maintains a strong treasury position, while making liberal dividend disbursements. Common stockholders were paid $12,600,000 last year, compared with $9,900,000 in 1928, $8,550,000 in 1927 and $7,200,000 in 1926. Cash rose in 1929 about $2,000,000 to $6,834,948 and investments gained about $2,000,000.

There was added to undivided profits and contingent reserve fund last year $2,634,302, bringing that item to $21,753,962, while reserve for depreciation rose to $18,965,106, compared with $17,594,455 at the end of 1928 and $15,537,621 at the end of 1927.

Net working capital as of Dec. 31, 1929, was $30,945,858, compared with $27,080,922 the year before. Total assets were $76,638,988, which include $10,979,000 for good will.

**1930 Earnings Hold Up**

It has been estimated that earnings for the first half of 1930 will be in excess of the $11,847,835 reported for the first half of 1929. Net in the first quarter of this year established a record for the period amounting to $6,533,142 or $2.75 a common share after preferred dividends.

Despite the let down in business, advertising bookings for the last half of 1930

# THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

## *Radio Advertising Talk Eliminated by Facsimile*

### *News Bulletins, Recipes, Fashion Plates, Children's Stories and Printed Programs Now a Possibility*

By VOLNEY D. HURD

IN THE busy quest for television perfection, the radio art has overlooked something which seems, to the writer at least, to have a real place in radio, something which can act as a stepping stone to television This is facsimile transmission.

Facsimile transmission is the sending of an exact copy of a written page, a photograph or some similar thing. Perhaps at first one may say, "But who cares about merely receiving a picture?" We answer with a question, "Would you rather see an advertisement or hear one?" We know the answer to our question. A decided chorus of: "See it. Please save us from ever hearing another word of advertising on the radio!"

All right. Now, assuming that we have a small machine which can be plugged into the radio receiver and which will reproduce a three by five-inch picture identical with one in the broadcasting station, how could we use this service?

In the first place, tuning in in the morning would bring you several sheets which would carry a miniature newspaper with bulletin treatment of stories. Wise newspapers would tie in to these and tell how the rest of these interesting stories will be found in this morning's issue of the, let's say, "Daily Bulletin." They would have their streamer line at the top of each of these bulletin sheets.

Then would come the market opening prices, then household recipes and fashion talks with the actual pictures of the models and details of the recipes printed right before one. The daily program of the radio station could be transmitted giving detailed information of what the day would offer, and all this done in an attractive, artistic style, with display advertising makeup which would reproduce perfectly on the facsimile machine.

In the evening would come the regular feature hours. Before each hour a single sheet could be sent giving the detailed numbers on the hour's program, a picture of the stars and a small advertising appeal artistically done as in a good advertisement.

In all these daily programs, sponsors would dress up the facsimile transmissions with attractive borders featuring the sponsor's name, etc. Then the listener would not have to listen to the announcing of a product or its merit. The could concentrate on a good program.

The advertiser? He would be getting far more than he does now, for he would have a permanent printed sheet in front of the listeners to which they could refer, which would tell his story, and these would in many instances be kept if they proved to be artistically designed.

Here, indeed, is something for radiocasters to think about, for advertisers to hasten, for listeners to urge. It should solve many of the existing problems of radiocasting and incidentally give it a new interest which it is beginning to need as much as did the movies when they were saved by the talkies.

Such a machine is not without possibilities. We have seen demonstrations of the Fultograph, a method used abroad which successfully does all the things demanded of a home facsimile system. The machine plugs in in place of the loudspeaker and can be sold for around $100. That there have not been more of this type of machine invented, the writer believes, is due to the fact that very few people have looked at the commercial possibilities of home facsimile transmission as outlined above.

Broadcasters must first take it up. People won't be interested in machines unless something they can get is being broadcast. The present rub about it is that the station would have to stop its voice and music program for some four minutes while sending out the picture. This would meet with opposition at first. But perhaps if we all heard a buzzing sound for four minutes before a big program and knew that if we had a facsimile machine we would then be receiving pictures of the stars and other details of the program, we would hasten to buy a machine and share in the fun.

You can see the picture as it takes form on the Fultograph, very much like putting a piece of paper across a silver coin and then making marks back and forth across it with a pencil until the picture on the coin appears on the paper.

In Austria one of the most popular features broadcast is the facsimile transmission each evening when styles, etc., are sent out. Among the things they do over there is to send out children's stories, such as the various Mother Goose rhymes. A picture is sent out with three or four lines of verse under it. The next day the next chapter in the story is told. The children eagerly await the story hour and then glue their eyes on the revolving cylinder, uttering shrieks of joy as the picture gradually unfolds in front of them and they see the words coming out, letter by letter, telling them the story of Old Mother Hubbard, Old King Cole, and the other delightful tales of childhood. May we not ask a serious hearing from the American broadcasters and engineers for the facsimile broadcasting idea?

## *The Wonders of 'Wireless'*

### *III—Radio Power Transmission*

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THERE are plenty of new "wireless" wonders to come. At present we transmit light and heat and power as well as sound by wire. Shall we ever be able to transmit light, heat and power by wireless? There are many competent judges who believe that as we acquire a greater knowledge of the mysterious forces which Marconi and other savants have begun to harness in the service of mankind, we shall contrive to send to the home, office, and factory, various manifestations of those forces.

It seems incredible to suppose that without any visible connecting link with a generating station we shall, in the by no means remote future, flood our rooms with wireless illumination. Yet those who know most about the resources of nature, which we are gradually discovering, are the least skeptical.

Benjamin Franklin domesticated the lightning; it is left for us to domesticate other strange puissances of the atmosphere. The day may come when by turning a knob we shall warm our houses by wireless. The day may come when we shall wash our dishes and sweep our floors and mow our lawns by wireless. The day may come when we shall work our machinery by wireless. The day may come when we shall drive our automobiles by wireless. . . .

**World Run By Wireless**

It sounds incredible, this picture of a world run by wireless. But though Marconi would not indorse every detail of the picture he in his sober conservative manner declines to pronounce the picture untrue. He believes in the ultimate transmission of heat, light and power by wireless.

To my question he replied: "We are still a long way from utilizing electric waves; it may, for example, be found possible to transmit power by means of a parallel beam. There are many practical difficulties to be overcome before the transmission of power by this means becomes a commercial proposition."

It may be taken that in the end whatever is recognized to be a laboratory proposition will become a commercial proposition.

There was one other question on which Marconi's views were particularly interesting. Shall we move objects at a distance—for instance, airplanes, ships, and locomotives? The reply of Marconi I transcribe:

"The transmission of high power from point to point through the ether is still a matter for the future. But the control of power by wireless has already been achieved.

"Ships and airplanes have been steered by wireless.

"In 1926 the Marconi company installed in the Clyde estuary a fog gun which is entirely controlled from a small wireless station ashore at a distance of 1¼ miles. When it is desired to start the gun firing, a special signal is transmitted which operates a receiver on the gun, and this by means of a moving coil relay controls a battery.

**Firing the Fog Gun**

"Thus, when the signal is received the battery sends a current through another relay, which opens the gas valve and causes the gun to fire. As it is necessary for the fog gun to fire at regular intervals, the transmission of the required signal is regulated by a pendulum which automatically makes the required contacts to operate the transmitter.

"In a similar way it is possible to make wireless signals operate relays that will carry out any series of operations from the ringing of a bell to the steering of a battleship.

"This possibility has been the subject of many interesting experiments and demonstrations and it has actually been used by the British navy for the control at a distance of a target ship during gun practice."

Here there is no ambiguity. The thing has been actually done. It has been done in a variety of ways. From an office on terra firma an operator has steered a ship. From the ground an operator has moved an airplane. From a distance an operator has fired a gun. Now from Europe Marconi has lit lamps in Australia. There is no doubt about it; remote control by wireless is a well-established fact.

To what practical purposes can we turn these new powers? What objects would we wish to control, to move, to operate, without appearing on the scene? On this point Marconi suggests that beacons in dangerous and isolated spots might thus be worked; and when one hears of the lonely lives passed by the guardians of the rock-strewn seas, this single example of the advantages of remote control would be sufficient. But the idea could be applied in a hundred ways.

**Some Future Possibilities**

If we had not decided that there shall be no more wars, the "next war" might be described as the affair of a few wireless operators. They would sit somewhere in a place of safety, and, working their switches, would drive regiments of cannon, battalions of airplanes, fleets of ships, to striking distance of the "enemy," and then, by pulling another switch, they would open fire. The armies would be of steel and the generals would be wireless operators. This would be mechanized war with a vengeance . . . But happily the Kellogg pact expressing the resolve of mankind has ruled out this possibility.

What is the upshot of all this? Marconi is not merely concerned with material progress. He has ideals. He feels above all that he is bringing the peoples of the world together. There is no more important word in the language than that of communication. Civilization brings us perpetually improved means of communication with the rest of the universe.

The more perfected forms of communication are civilization itself. Precisely as the facilities of communication grow greater, so may we measure our degree of civilization. It is a tremendously far cry from the dim gropings of jelly-like arms, from the uncertain wavings of insect antennæ, to television in the home, wireless movies in the home, wireless telephony in the home, the transmission of heat, light, and power by wireless, the moving of objects such as airplanes and ships from a distance, the instantaneous communication of continent with continent. Men in every land are today in permanent contact with their fellows and are being helped to realize their unity.

## *The Dialer's Guide*

*Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific" which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.*

**FOR MONDAY, JUNE 23**

*Talks*

**"Topics in Brief"** (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). Interpretations of the news by Floyd Gibbons. 6:45. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:45.

**"Naval Treaty Ratification"** (WEAF—T) James G. MacDonald in his "The World Today" period. 7:15.

**Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd** (Veedol—CBS—T). The Admiral's first extended description of his flight over the South Pole, especially dedicated to the boys and girls of America. 9

**"A Half-Hour with the National 4-H Club Camp Fire** (WEAF Chain). Scheduled address by the Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; music by United States Marine Band. 11.

*Vocal and Instrumental*

**Arturo de Filippi, tenor; Roxy and his Gang** (WJZ—T). Mr. Filippi has been in opera in both Europe and America. 7:35.

**Male quartet; Gypsies Orchestra** (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Familiar light classical and popular ballads. 8:30.

**Women's chorus; concert orchestra** (General Motors—WEAF—T). Nuptial music. 9:30.

**"Plane of Dreams"** (Wander—WEAF Chain) Features, Gershwin medley by orchestra; "Humoresque" by quartet of violins; "Ro-Ro-Rollin' Along," with tap dancer, piano duo and orchestra. 10.

**Male trio; piano duo; orchestra** (Shell—WEAF Chain). We still think that Wendell Hall should stick to his ditties and ukulele. Let Shell be guided by past events! This program is as varied as only a transition from Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun" to the "St. Louis Blues" could be. 10:30.

**Pacific Serenaders** (NBC Pacific, including KFSD, San Diego). Tenor solos by Philip Ashcroft; Debussy ballad as flute solo; Kreisler's "Caprice Viennois" for violin, cello, piano trio. 9.

*Orchestral*

**Black and Gold Room Orchestra** (WEAF Chain) Most characteristic, "Estudiantina," Chopin "Valse" and three "Neil Gwynn" dances. 6.

**Rochester Civic Orchestra** (Stromberg—Carlson—WJZ—T) Five familiar standard classics. 10.

**Slumber Music** (WJZ Chain) A return to original form featuring an orchestra under the direction of Ludwig Laurier, with Milton J. Cross as announcer and soloist 11

**Rudy Seiger's Symphonists** (Shell—NBC Pacific) Concert hour directed and announced by Mr. Seiger 8.

*Rhythmic Music*

**"Symphonic Rhythm Makers** (WEAF Chain) Feature, Ferde Grofe's "Metropolis." 8.

**Couriers** (Ceco—CBS) Introducing "King of the Sand Lots," by orchestra. Henry Burbig parody. 8:30.

**Fred Waldner, tenor; male trio; piano duo; orchestra** (Maytag—WJZ—T) Review of show and picture music. 9.

**"Mardi Gras"** (CBS—T) Male quartet, girls trio, soloists, orchestra. 10.

*Dramatic Sketches and Music*

**"Amos 'n' Andy"** (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

**"Believe It or Not"** (Beacon—WEAF Chain). "Queerisosities" on music by Robert L. Ripley, entertaining cartoonist. 7:30.

**"Real Folks"** (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). 9:30.

**"Empire Builders"** (Great Northern—WJZ—T).

**"House of Myths"** (NBC Pacific). Including KTAR, Phoenix, Ariz. 9:30.

*Recitals*

**Rosalie Wolfe, soprano** (WEAF Chain). 7.

**Jesse Crawford, organist** (CBS—T). 10:30.

**"Piano Capers"** (NBC Pacific). Miss Dell Perry and Oscar Young, piano duo. 7.

**"Harp Harmony"** (NBC Pacific). Annie Louise David, harpist; Eva G. Atkinson, contralto; Antonio di Grassi, violinist. 10.

*Service Bands*

**United States Navy Band** (CBS—T). 4.

**United States Army Band** (WJZ Chain). 4.

*Choir and Organ*

**Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank Asper, organist** (WJZ—T). 6.

## HARVARD MEN TO SCALE ALASKAN MOUNTAIN

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP)—Their goal the scaling of the highest peak of Mount Fairweather, 14,580 feet, of the St. Elias range, five Harvard University students on June 21 had reached the Gulf of Alaska coast, a few miles from the mountain. They will remain in the Mount Fairweather region all summer to make explorations.

The students are H. B. Washburn Jr., Kenneth Olson, Arthur Emmons, Eugene Kraetzler and Richard Hodges, and the guide, Ralph Batchelder.

## 80 HARVARD MEN ON NAVAL CRUISE

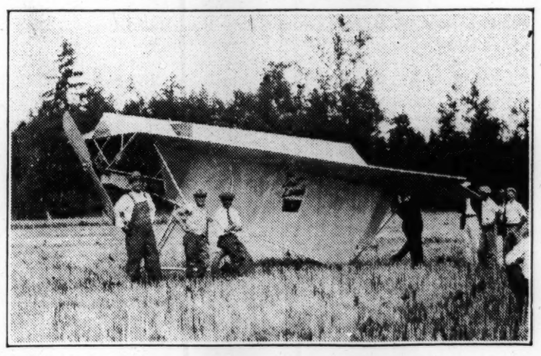
The U. S. S. Wyoming left June 20 with 80 Harvard men from the naval science course for three weeks' cruise among the Azores. Representatives from Yale and Northeastern universities were aboard.

Practical application in navigation and gunnery will be given all students. This is the fourth and the largest group to take such a cruise.

## AVIATOR SAILS FOR GERMANY

NEW YORK (AP)—Lieut. C. H. Schildhauer, former navy aviator and navigator, sailed June 20 for Germany where he will conduct tests of the DO-X, the world's largest airplane, preparatory to its flight across the Atlantic in August. He has been invited to act as navigator of the DO-X on the transatlantic flight.

## THE PAPER DART GROWS UP



SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Eugene, Ore.

THE latest in airplanes, a machine that resembles more than anything else the paper darts so familiar to every school boy, was given its first ground tryout recently at the home of T. B. Scroggs near Eugene, and the maneuvers of the craft have convinced the inventor, Roy Scroggs, that his strange machine will be a success.

The plane taxied up and down the field, turned about at will and did just about everything but fly. No attempt will be made to take it off the ground until more window space is put in the body to permit greater visibility, and until the inventor or one of his assistants learns more about the art of flying, Mr. Scroggs says.

The machine, which begins at a point just as do the paper darts and which ends abruptly some 14 feet to the rear, is mostly body, and in this lies the secret of what is expected to be its success, Mr. Scroggs says. He claims that the body has lifting power just as do wings of ordinary planes, and by utilizing this he can make his machine much more compact. It has wings on each side, tapering from a few inches in front to about three feet in the rear. This gives him a maximum wing spread of 10 or 12 feet. Elevators and rudders for control are placed in the rear of the plane.

The craft is powered with a standard eight-cylinder airplane motor, which weighs 400 pounds. This brings the total weight of the machine to about 1200 pounds.

Steel tubing, carefully welded at each joint, is used for framework, and the entire plane, body as well as wings, is covered with airplane cloth. The pilot sits within, well toward the rear, in order to give the machine balance. The inventor erred on this first model by not allowing for window space below the pilot, but this is to be corrected before the model is taken from the ground.

The plane, which to date has cost approximately $1500, is the life work of Mr. Scroggs. Before building it he experimented with hundreds of models of planes, some of his own invention and some copied from models in everyday use. His experiments convinced him that his type will be safer and faster and at the same time cheaper to construct than many others in existence.

The new plane cannot sideslip nor go into tailspins, the inventor declares, and claims operation of his small scale models have proved this.

## Radio Awaits Educational Entertainment

NEW YORK—When educators devise programs adapted to the loudspeaker, rather than the classroom, radio will welcome educational radiocasting material and coöperate in this form of instruction, Levering Tyson declared here. He has just completed a six months' survey of the possibilities of radio in adult education for the American Association for Adult Education in coöperation with leading educators, radio officials and the advisory committee on education by radio appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

"One of the greatest obstacles to the development of educational radiocasting in the past," the report states, "has been the educators' insistence upon the retention of certain practices that have become traditional in our educational system. They have not realized that a lecture which is perfectly adapted to the classroom may be useless for radio purposes. A class assembled before a teacher is compelled to listen to him for the length of the class period—40, 50 or 60 minutes, as the case may be. But a radio audience is under no such compulsion.

"The listening public is not interested in a 'course,'" Mr. Tyson declares. "It wants to listen to lectures or talks that are sound in subject matter, spiritually, artistically or intellectually helpful and stimulating and attractively presented. The American public will eventually want to see established, educators believe, some constant source of supply of educational radiocasting material, and this the educational world of America should provide.

"As time goes on, there will probably be an increasing demand for such features as the radiocasting of a presidential inauguration and of other events of general public interest. These features are valuable, but they should not be allowed to obscure the need for educational programs that possess academic soundness and a reasonable degree of continuity."

Until recently there has been no central agency to develop educational radiocasting. Within the last month, however, the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education has been organized with headquarters here, with this particular object in view. Mr. Tyson has been appointed director of the council. The council will make plans for and encourage educational radiocasting and act as a clearing house for information. It will coöperate with universities and colleges, with public schools, with both chain and independent radiocasting agencies and with educational, civic and governmental bodies.

## *Diesel Motor Helps Radio*

Air transport operators and their radio engineers are keenly interested in the application of the Diesel theory to airplane motor manufacture for more reasons than economy. The use of the Diesel engine will entirely eliminate the need of shielding and bonding electrical apparatus to prevent interference with radio transmission and reception aboard planes, for there are no spark plugs and there is no electrical wiring in a Diesel engine.

## *New Commission Quarters*

Headquarters of the Federal Radio Commission will be established in the National Press Building in Washington on July 1, when the commission and its staff of 100 vacate their present quarters in the Department of the Interior Building. It was just two years ago that the commission and its staff, then numbering about 30, was shunted out of the Department of Commerce Building to the Interior Building.

## *Radio Tonight*

**DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME**

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:45 NBC, dance program.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble; time.
6:49 Announcement; baseball; news.
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:30 NBC, Dr. Julius Curtius, Minister of Foreign Affairs, from Berlin.
8:30 NBC, "Blossom Time."
9:00 NBC, "In the Spotlight," recital.
9:30 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band.
10:00 NBC, dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

**WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Serenaders.
5:30 NBC, "Blue Aces"; orchestra.
5:55 Road Man; time; weather; Radiogram.
6:04 Eddie Welch's orchestra.
6:20 Sport Digest; "Singing the Blues."
6:43 NBC, Literary Digest Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Fuller Man.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus"; sketch.
8:15 Burgess Nature League.
8:45 Recorded Program.
9:00 Gilbert & Barker Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel Program.
10:00 "Gentlemen of the Press."
10:30 Time; Brunswick Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Baseball; Sport Digest; Radiogram.
11:09 "Midnight Melodies"; string trio.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang; time.
6:00 Scott Oracle and Orchestra.
6:15 Boston Publix Theaters Program.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera.
6:59 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 The Lady of the Ivories.
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott; time.
7:30 CBS, "Melo Maniacs"; dance music.
8:00 Nu Icy Program.
8:15 CBS, "Romance of the Shoe."
8:30 CBS, "Dixie Echoes"; Negro voices.
9:00 CBS, Sketch, "The Fairies' Well."
10:00 CBS, Paramount Publix Hour.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS dance music.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Nocturne."

**WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)**

5:00 p. m.—Organ recital
5:15 Popular songs.
5:30 Twilight Half Hour: string trio.
6:00 News; Fishermen's program.
6:30 WHDH Trio.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 "Phantom Phingers."
7:15 Studio program.
7:45 Copley-Plaza dinner music; time.

**FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 22**

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

3:00 p. m.—Leo Litwin, pianist.
3:15 "Home Historian."
3:30 Nina Mae Forde, soprano.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Davey Quartet; trio; organ.
7:00 NBC, Iodent Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 The Jenney Concert.
9:00 Sunday Night Talk.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Orchestra; soloist.
9:45 NBC, "In the Time of Roses."
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champion Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

**WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

10:45 a. m.—South Church, Springfield.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, "Friendly Hour."
4:00 NBC, "Southland Singers"; octet.
4:30 NBC, Don Carlos' Marimba Band.
5:00 NBC, "Twilight Reveries."
6:03 Antonio Gerardi, violinist.
6:30 NBC, Organ recital, Lew White.
7:00 NBC, "El Tango Romantico."
7:30 NBC, Williams Orchestra; soloist.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, "Hacienda Melodies."
8:30 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
9:15 NBC, Opera, "Gather Ye Rosebuds."
9:45 "Nocturnal Serenaders."
10:30 WBZ Players.
11:00 Weather; Kozak Radiogram.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

8:00 a. m.—Mountain Top Hour.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Time; readings; music.
2:00 Musical Interlude.
2:05 From Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; Theodore Karle, tenor.
5:30 CBS, Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
6:00 Fox Orchestra; trio, soloists.
6:30 CBS, "The Globe Trotter."
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Columbia String Symphony
7:30 Cambridge Tercentenary Celebration
7:35 CBS, Jess Crawford, organist.
7:45 CBS, "The Flexible Tariff Clause."
8:00 CBS, Mayhew Lake's band; Frank Banta.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Liberty Bell Filling Station.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air.
10:00 CBS, Will Rogers; Squibb Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar."
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders."
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Nocturne."

**WHDH, Boston (590kc-508m)**

10:40 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
1:00 p. m.—Albanian Bible Students.
1:45 Studio soloists.
3:30 372nd Infantry Band.
4:00 Cynthia Brigham, organist.
4:30 Shep Wolan and his orchestra.
5:30 Titus & Buckley Ensemble.
5:45 WHDH Trio.
6:15 "Will Sullivens County Store."
6:45 WHDH Trio.
7:00 Park Street Church services.

### *Monday's Features*

**WEEI**

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:05 a. m.—NBC, 4-H Club program.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WBZA**

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:08 p. m.—NBC, Luncheon Five.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WNAC**

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:01 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. Detroit.

## *The Week's Program Trend*

MICROPHONE and footlights have this in common—it is as difficult to get a program through the one as it is to get a play over the other. "Did it 'go over'?" That is the question uppermost in the minds of those apprehensive gentlemen who scan your faces and eavesdrop on your conversation as you pass through the lobby after the first night of a play. A play may read well, rehearse well—even dress rehearse well, and still never "go over" those footlights when the crucial first night comes around. Many a play hovers like a moth over the footlights, and falls flat there.

For many a radio program, too, the microphone is a yawning chasm with an entrance, but no exit. Something goes in, nothing comes out—at least, not all the way out and into the acceptance of the listener. And if the program does not win that acceptance, it might just as well never have been put into the microphone at all.

⁂

Hard words, with a ring of commercialism to their metal. But much money is spent in radiocasting entertainment, and the listener might paraphrase the old poem and say, "If the program be not entertaining to me, what care I how entertaining it be?" Or even how much money was spent on it. Andy counting his imaginary cash, on imaginary paper—"eight million, ten million"—is entertainment, but a program upon which real thousands have been lavished may sound much less entertaining in the home than it does in the studio. The chief difficulty from the studio's standpoint is that one listener's entertainment may be another's boredom. You cannot please all the customers all the time. So long as fingers remember how to snap switches on and off, program selection by the listener will be at least one activity of the American millions which cannot be standardized.

The projection of individuality through the microphone and into the listener's acceptance seems to be a task of large difficulty. The technique of projecting programs distinguished by program individuality seems to be fairly well mastered. We do not mean that a program can be individualized merely by the repitition of a theme song—or "signature," as the announcers dote on calling it. Much wider than that is the quality which by giving a program an individuality, a being of its own, enables it to stand out from and above the throng of entertainments jamming the ether waves hourly. But we can hear programs—not enough, though more than some of us realize, perhaps—which after a while bear the distinguishing lineaments of friends whom we know, and like. Quite another question, however, is the projection through the microphone of the individual himself.

⁂

One man may step up to the microphone, be himself, go through into the listener's acceptance and approval as himself—and all without, apparently, any particular effort on his part. He finds it easy to make his individuality known and felt over the air, easy to work up a following who tune in for him night after night. Another man may try the same thing, and fail. The technique of the thing is at the finger tips of the one, and wholly outside the grasp of the other.

⁂

If you insist on examples, we should venture the opinion that an outstanding illustration of our first man—the man who has no trouble at all in being himself before and through the microphone—is Heywood Broun. Now Mr. Broun is a newspaper man, and newspapermen must be wary about patting each other on the back. You may say he is not a newspaper man, but like ourself, just a columnist, and you may switch off this little radiocast of ours right at this point. But, if you are still listening, tune in on the Columbia chain some night at 11:15 eastern daylight saving time, and see whether we are not right in stating that the individuality of Mr. Broun is transmitted direct from WABC's microphone into your acceptance and appreciation.

⁂

Acceptance not necessarily of what he says. Since at all times he plays no part except that which is himself, you will disagree with him frequently. But you will not listen long before you realize the kind of man he is. Here is no radio "performer," but merely a man expressing himself—and with the utmost ease. His quarter-hour "radio column" emits no odor of make-up. You get the impression that he has nothing up his sleeve, and not a single rabbit in his hat. This is just Heywood Broun. It is individuality "getting over"—through the microphone, into that chair over there in your living room.

⁂

But how about an example of our second man—the man who does not "get over"? We all know what comparisons are, but having prepared for the leap, it might as well be taken. We are thinking of Chic Sale. Now Chic Sale on the stage is a great comedian, broad and bounteous—but Chic Sale does not come through our loudspeaker as we used to laugh at him in the theater. Perhaps his material is at fault. Perhaps Chic Sale as the major-domo of a filling station brand that desires advertising is incongruous. Simplicity was written all over the comedian who, without any scenery at all, made his stage fairly teem with noisy steam pipes while he tried to conduct a "meetin." In the comedian turned radio performer for a commercial sponsor there is a sophistication which does not square with the individuality which is labeled "Chic Sale" in the archives of our theater-going experience. There is, too, an impression of effort, a sort of keyed-up, perspiring effort to "get it over" of which we were never conscious in the theater.

⁂

Perhaps the performer whose stage presence is indelibly impressed upon his admirers—and we still admire Chic Sale as we have seen him—faces difficulties at the microphone from which a Heywood Broun (who was a flat failure on the stage) is free. It may be, too, that the comedian, who for the purpose of the stage has clothed his individuality with personality will never find it as easy to project even that personality through the microphone as the man who, even when appearing before the public, has always been himself, finds it to make his individuality count in the loudspeaker. And it may be, of course, that we are all wrong about Chic Sale, and perhaps not even right about Heywood Broun. In that case, let it be stated that this radio review column, as we were saying of the studio recently, is always glad to hear from its customers! L. A.

## TWO FARM PAPERS MERGED IN SOUTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Progressive Farmer, with headquarters in Raleigh and offices in five principal southern cities, has announced the acquisition of the Southern Ruralist, of Atlanta. The combined circulation of these two well-known farm papers is approximately 1,135,000. Dr. Clarence Poe, of Raleigh, who for a number of years has been president of the Progressive Farmer, will continue in that capacity following the merger, which becomes effective Sept. 1.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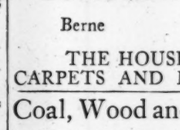

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### CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

CAPE COD COTTAGES
for rent. Apply to R. D. HEFLER, Dennis, Mass.

### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

### REAL ESTATE

GLENDALE, CALIF., JOHN A. TAYLOR, 141 So. Central—$8500 takes model home, 7 beautiful rooms, all latest conveniences, hand decorated walls, gum finish, unit heat, electric refrigeration. Phone Douglas 2749.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Choice home site on beautiful Beverly Blvd., 237 ft. level, corner just west of new university; all assessments paid; sound investment; $15,500. Write R., 1211 So. Bronson Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ASSAYER-CHEMIST—1 year's experience in the "White Metals" and 6 in Precious Metals, desires connection; Christian Scientist preferred. G-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

### TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere: 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block to church cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Holton Arms Apartments, 405 W. Adams—Spacious 3 and 5-room apartments, elegantly furnished, real bedrooms, steam heat, Frigidaire, maid service; reasonable rates; near Christian Science church. WEst. 4872.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

# Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.*

### ANTIQUES

FOR SALE AT ONCE BY OWNER—Oak paneled chest, pine paneled settle, pine paneled cupboard, carved mahogany sideboard, oak refectory table, settle table, Windsor tables, bandy legged highboy, high post bed, Preisland clock, Connecticut Tavern sign, mirrors, oil and water colors, paintings, china, glass, brassware, iron, andirons, lanterns and quantities of small articles. MRS. C. B. SYKES, 11 Hartford Ave., Wethersfield, Conn.

SELECT American antiques, Sheraton sideboard, sofa and other pieces. Telephone Han. 5870 (Boston).

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5861.

### JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

CASH paid for your old jewels, diamonds, precious stones, silver, platinum; established 1883. WM. A. THOMPSON COMPANY, 125 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 9472.

### LEATHER GOODS

LET us do your LUGGAGE REPAIRING. We know how to do it right; 25 years' experience; 10% on all new luggage to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Ken. 1750.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
*MOVERS*
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and run our own storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL ST., BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

I SHALL deem it a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor on their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

### OFFICES TO LET

TO SUB-LET—Attractively furnished office on Boylston Street, overlooking the Public Garden, from July 1st to Sept. 30th; rent very reasonable. Write or telephone FRANK E. POLAND, 248 Boylston Street, Boston. Tel. Ken. 6182.

### PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES
On Long Island Sound
Stamford, Conn.
Colonial manor house with 2 cottages, 6 acres beautiful grounds, private beach; cheerful, luxurious atmosphere, open fires, best table and service. Tel. Stam. 3-4749, or write P. O. Box 96.

GREEN SHUTTERS—Modern home, in White Mountains, Franconia, N. H.; rates $25 up. MISS ADAMS, 91 St. James Ave., Boston. Ken. 7069.

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

### PHOTOGRAPHERS

HORNER
Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

### PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examinations for candidates for the Master's Degree in Education in The Graduate School of The Teachers' College of the City of Boston will be held at The Teachers' College, Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue, on Friday, June 27, and on Saturday, June 28, beginning promptly at 9 o'clock A. M.
Only holders of an approved bachelor's degree may be admitted to the examinations.
For information in regard to eligibility requirements and subjects of examinations apply to the Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.
JOEL HATHEWAY,
Chief Examiner.

### REAL ESTATE

Casco Bay, Maine Peninsula
Two Miles Lovely Waterfront
SECLUDED beauty spot, yet very accessible; quiet coves and wide bays; an Utopian setting for colony, camps or estate; athletic fields, ten cottages, large main bungalow, canoes, boats and dock; fine old house (1706) modernized; sacrifice complete with 75 acres for present very conservative appraised value, $20,000. Terms arranged. Pictures, details from owner, I. O. McColl, East Harpswell, Maine, or Strout, Old South Building, Boston.

FOR SALE—Fine business property 80 by 300; 2 houses, 2 garages; in heart of growing town; will divide; no reasonable offer refused. MRS. WHEATLEY, 126 South Grand Avenue, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

NEW MOUNTAIN LODGE
Make this summer a most enjoyable one! Spend it in your own home, financed by us, in the mountains of beautiful Orange County, N. Y. Congenial neighbors; commuting distance from New York City. Phone or write for the story and pictures. MOUNTAIN LODGE CORP., 11 West 42nd St., New York City. Pennsylvania 1973.

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*Village of Homes*
NASH *and* BOGART
*REALTORS*
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—For rent or sale, Mamaroneck, 7-room Dutch colonial house, 2 baths, 2 open porches, hot water heat, copper screened garage; corner plot; all improvements; 35 minutes from New York; immediate possession. SARNESTOOK, Bergenfield, N. J. Phone Dunont 2088.

*What, No Vacation?*
Inquire about
CAMP SUNNY-BROOK
in Happy Valley
*A Retreat, not a Resort.*
BOX 56, PEEKSKILL R. F. D. 2

### RESORTS

A CHARMING HOME delightfully situated in the Blue Ridge Mountains, 2 miles from R. R. station; open year around. Locust Dale Inn, Afton, Va.

### ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, Bay State Road, No. 161, "River Vista"—House of distinction; finest rooms in section available for permanent and transient guests; moderate rates. BAC k Bay 8519.

BOSTON, Hemenway St.—Airy furnished room with kitchen privileges for summer months; 5 minutes to Christian Science church. E-67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Desirable rooms; near Christian Science church; transient or permanent guests. (PENDEXTER.) Telephone Copley 5117-R.

BOSTON
Pleasant rooms to rent; near church; permanent or transient. Telephone Copley 5265-M.

BOSTON—Cool, attractive rooms from $5-$10 single, $7-$12 double; near Christian Science church. R. C. EVEREST, 8 Norway. Copley 1732-W.

BOSTON, 86 Gainsboro St.—Front, homelike rooms; permanent or transient; double or single; near church. Copley 5087-W. MRS. E. R. BARTLETT.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Visitors to Boston may obtain desirable rooms in quiet home opposite church; garage. S. J. S.

BOSTON, 80 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Very desirable, clean, cool double room, also single; harmonious surroundings. MISS SUTTON.

BOSTON, 68 St. Stephen Street—Nicely furnished rooms; homelike atmosphere; 3 minutes from church. Copley 6813-M.

BOSTON, The Cairns—Select residential and transient home for paying guests; desirable rooms. 288 Commonwealth Ave. Back Bay 1828.

BOSTON, Marlboro St.—Furnished rooms for ladies only; transients taken. H-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Pleasant, cool rooms, conveniently located, near church. C-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 210 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Unusually well furnished rooms facing park; transient guests accommodated.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Lady going to Europe wishes to sublet attractive furnished kitchenette apartment with private porch, in luxurious American home; additional rooms adjoining may be had if desired; references. Telephone REGent 3634, 21 Naples Road.

MEDFORD, MASS.—Attractively furnished single and double rooms, exceptionally clean, pleasant surroundings; convenient to square. 67 Governors Avenue. Mystic 2682.

NEW YORK CITY (West 95th, near Riverside Drive)—Comfortable private 2-room light-housekeeping apartment for a person seeking congenial, quiet home, within harmonious, airy apartment of business couple; unusually moderate rental. Tel. Riverside 0249 after 5 p. m.

N. Y. C., 149 East 44th St.—(Centrally located) large double room, twin beds; gentlemen preferred. MISS CLARK. Vanderbilt 8364.

N. Y. C., 515 West 110th Street, Apt. 12-D—Cool, clean, quiet, double room, running water; modern, homelike. Cathedral 4104.

N. Y. C.—Small refined family desire paying guest; small room with bath. Cathedral 9089. Broadway and 111th.

NEW YORK CITY, 60 West 76th Street (2E)—Large, cool room, $10; use sitting room, radio; family.

WANTED—A man and wife or one or two mature women to share a sunny, attractive apartment overlooking Christian Science church where a harmonious home will be appreciated; no thought of comfort overlooked; Christian Scientists preferred. Box H-60, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### DOGS FOR SALE

COLLIES
BLUE RIBBON STOCK SABLE AND WHITE; YOUNG AND MATURED; ONE UNUSUAL PUPPY BITCH, YEAR OLD, $75.00.
SUNNYLEA COLLIE KENNELS
Box M, Hanover, Mass. Tel. Hanover 258

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Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 2234.

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

### GARAGES

THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER for general work; Protestant; no laundry; $55 month; 2 adults and 2 children. Tel. Center Newton 4270 (Waban).

WANTED—Mother's help for Swiss family near Berne, Switzerland, to help with children and do some housework and sewing; Christian Scientist preferred; must be interested in and familiar with progressive methods of education; native language should be good English; may have to give some English lessons; knowledge of German or French necessary; sports and music desirable; references exchanged. Applicants could be seen in Boston or New York if they write at once to X-32, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City. Other applications should be sent to X-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2. Applicants can be met in England in July or August.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT country home for rest and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 16-11.

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

### HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Painted bedroom furniture, twin brass beds, mission card table, reversible top; mission chairs, mahogany dining-room table, ice box, Victrola, draperies, Oriental and domestic rugs and glassware. Tel. Aspinwall 4384 (Brookline, Mass.).

### HOUSES TO LET

Early American House
FOR RENT in Casco Bay, Maine; $250 full season; modernized with bathroom, hot water, hooked rugs, etc.; pictures, details from owner, I. G. McCOLL, East Harpswell, Me.

HOLDERNESS, N. H.—For the season, house of 8 rooms and bath, pretty grounds, not far from Lake Asquam. Apply MRS. N. B. WHITTEN, Holderness, N. H.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Owner's private home in select American neighborhood, 2 minutes to beach; 5 bedrooms, 2-car garage, electric ice box; every modern improvement; available July and August. Tel. Ocean 1560.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GARDENER and caretaker, Scotch, experienced in greenhouse and outdoor gardening and upkeep work; can drive car; excellent references; in present position over 6 years. Address P. O. Box 243, Ipswich, Mass.

LAW CLERK, with splendid foreclosing and mortgage experience, a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy and N. Y. U. Law School, desires night or week-end work in any line in the vicinity of New York City. Box X-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WATCHMAKER
seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. Box W-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG man, 30, married, intelligent, adaptable, studious, pleasing appearance, sterling character; knowledge of business economics, investments; dry goods experience; desires to hear from employer requiring services of young man above the average. GEORGE WOLDT, 98 Rose St., Freeport, Long Island.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE young woman wishes position as housekeeper; business couple preferred; city or country. Box W-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CAPABLE young newspaper writer with experience in column and assignment work desires position on newspaper; would accept publicity, advertising or on trade periodical. L-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CULTURED companion desires position; best references; willing to travel; experienced. C-75, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL of refinement wishes to care for children in vicinity of Bridgeport. GERTRUDE RICHARDSON, 757 Laurel Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

MOTHER'S HELPER desires position for summer, capable of caring for children. Tel. Melrose 1856. Write P. O. Box 175, Melrose, Mass.

NURSE, infant or child; experienced; best references. MARIE ZURCHER. Telephone Eldorado 6989, New York City.

REFINED, capable young woman wishes position, traveling companion or entire charge of child; references. Telephone mornings, St. George 6391, Box P-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

TWO German girls wish positions, one experienced cook, the other governess or ladies' maid; references. BRENDLY, Swiss Home, 37 West 67th St., New York City.

WANTED—The right position; interior decorator with 18 years' experience; thorough knowledge of New York markets, partial knowledge of Europe; capable of managing shop, buying or styling for house furnishing division of department shop; best references. Box R-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG woman with 9 years' stenographic experience, knowledge bookkeeping, accustomed to responsibility, wishes connection with reliable concern. Box B-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman, capable of managing a home, wishes position as housekeeper, companion, or will take charge of one child. C-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, experienced pianist, wishes work for summer, accompanying or ensemble. C-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### SUMMER BOARD

JUNIPER LODGE, Chebeague Island, Casco Bay, Maine Hadcock Associates—Country and seashore; tents and cabins for two or three; tennis, bathing; fish, fresh vegetables; special rates for groups of three.

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 feet, all modern conveniences, large airy rooms, excellent cooking, plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; $18 per week. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine.

### TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Sublet, July and August; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, electric refrigeration; comfortably accommodate 3 women. 58 Falmouth Street, near church.

BROOKLYN, Flatbush, 146 Woodruff Avenue (2 housekeeping rooms, gas, electric; block Parkside, B. M. T.; $12.50 week; small room $3.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 7910 Fifth Ave.—Share my airy, comfortable furnished apartment with another woman; near Christian Science church. HORTMAN.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—For rent from Aug. 1 for month or 6 weeks, an apartment in Hotel Commander, 14 Garden Street, on 1st floor. Tel., Porter 4800. Suite 120.

Furnished cottage for rent or sale on Island in vicinity of Boothbay, Maine.

Built for air and sunshine; piped fresh and salt water; fine ocean view; beautiful pines; exclusive colony; rent $350; sale $4500. Pictures, details, P. O. Box 4, Sharon, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY, 604 West 113th—7 rooms, cool, near Riverside Drive; large, attractive; summer months; reasonable. 4F. Cathedral 5322.

NEW YORK CITY, 254 West 72nd St.—Attractive 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; block from Riverside and express subway.

NORFOLK, MASS.—Country home for rent furnished during July, August; modern conveniences; commuting distance to Boston. BENTLEY, Littlewood Farm.

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CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
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2 Months $6.00

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JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—One or two to share apartment permanently; home privileges. C-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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PARTY moving away wishes to sell ladies' and misses' slightly worn coats and dresses. Aspinwall 4384 (Brookline, Mass.).

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(Continued)

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FLORIDA
Daytona Beach—Princess Issena Hotel News Stand; Mrs. T. O. Steele, 238½ South Beach.
Fort Myers—Broadway News Company.
Hollywood—Jackson's News Agency, 2011 Hollywood Blvd.
Jacksonville—Drew's Book Store, 45 West Bay; Union News Stand No. 1, Terminal Station.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Swartz & Gasson News Agency; Security News Stand, 117 Northeast First Ave.; Alcazar Hotel News Stand, 500 Biscayne Blvd.
Lake Worth—Park News Co., 107 North Dixie St.
Orlando—Brown News Co., adjoining Beecham Theatre.
St. Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza News Store, 506 Central Ave., Mack's Milk Depot, 216 Central Ave.
West Palm Beach—Home City News Company, Zack and Franlin Sts.; J. E. Baer's News Stand, 3 Post Office Arcade.
GEORGIA
Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 9½ Marietta St.
Augusta—Bon Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's Place, 1140 Broad St.
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Macon—Hotel Dempsey News Stand; Hotel Lanier News Stand.
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Asheville—D. H. Fater, 3 Haywood St.; O. A. Robertson's News Stand, Langren Hotel.
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Wilmington—Service News Stand, 305 Front St.
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## ALABAMA

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(Continued)

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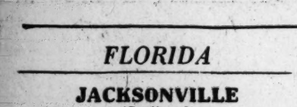


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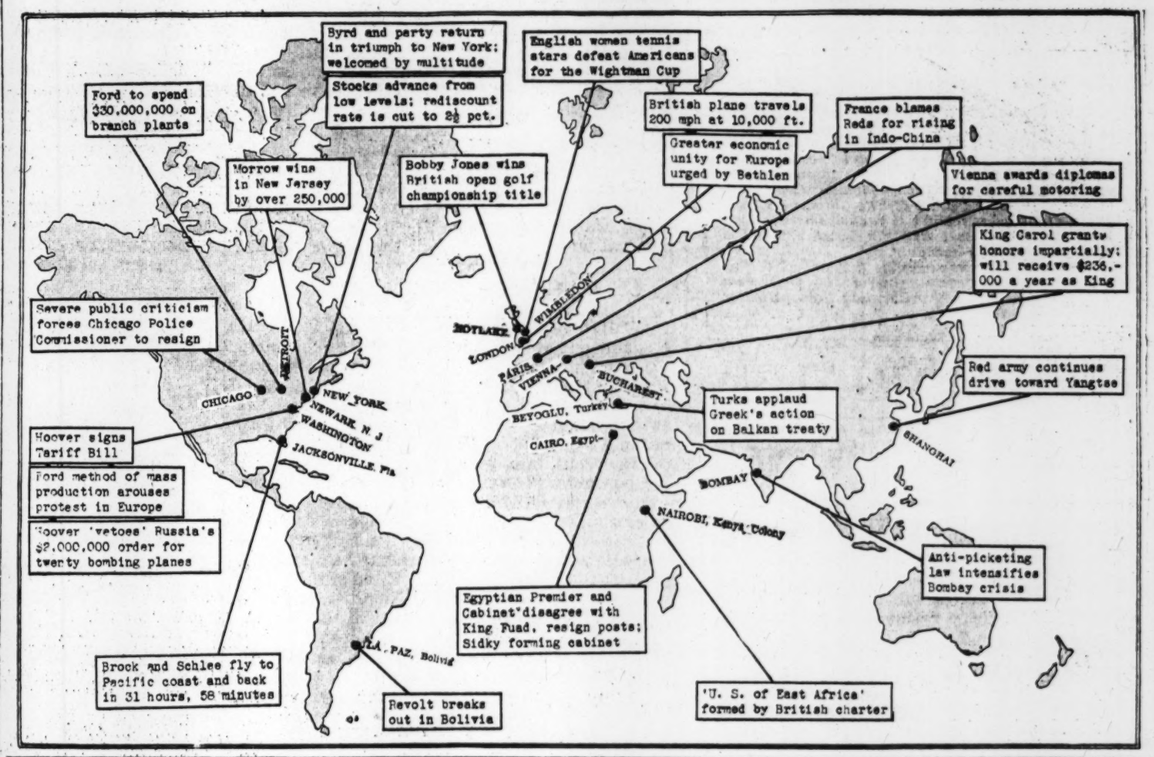
# DAILY FEATURES

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Byrd and party return in triumph to New York; welcomed by multitude
English women tennis stars defeat Americans for the Wightman Cup
Ford to spend $30,000,000 on branch plants
Stocks advance from low levels; rediscount rate is cut to 2½ pct.
British plane travels 200 mph at 10,000 ft.
France blames Reds for rising in Indo-China
Morrow wins in New Jersey by over 250,000
Bobby Jones wins British open golf championship title
Greater economic unity for Europe urged by Bethlen
Vienna awards diplomas for careful motoring
King Carol grants honors impartially; will receive $236,000 a year as King
Severe public criticism forces Chicago Police Commissioner to resign
Red army continues drive toward Yangtse
Turks applaud Greek's action on Balkan treaty
Hoover signs Tariff Bill
Ford method of mass production arouses protest in Europe
Hoover 'vetoes' Russia's $2,000,000 order for twenty bombing planes
Egyptian Premier and Cabinet disagree with King Fuad, resign posts; Sidky forming cabinet
Anti-picketing law intensifies Bombay crisis
Brock and Schlee fly to Pacific coast and back in 31 hours, 58 minutes
Revolt breaks out in Bolivia
'U. S. of East Africa' formed by British charter
LONDON
PARIS
VIENNA
BUCHAREST
CHICAGO
DETROIT
NEW YORK
NEWARK, N. J.
WASHINGTON
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.
WIMBLEDON
BEYOGLU, Turkey
CAIRO, Egypt
BOMBAY
NAIROBI, Kenya Colony
SHANGHAI
LA PAZ, Bolivia

## One Minute Biographies

**Who:** JACOB A. RIIS.

**Where:** Denmark and the United States.

**When:** Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

**Why famous:** A journalist, author and philanthropist. He was born in a village of Jutland, where his father taught in the Latin school. Altogether there were 15 children in the Riis family, one of them adopted; living conditions were cramped and none too desirable. Thus early were planted the seeds of the reforming spirit in young Jacob. It went against his inherent sense of the justice of things that human beings should be huddled together in such unsavory surroundings. In addition to his other duties, the elder Riis edited a weekly paper, in which task Jacob aided him. But soon it became necessary for the son to go away to Copenhagen where he learned to be a carpenter.

Then, in 1870, he emigrated to America, his only stock in trade "a pair of strong hands and stubbornness for two," as he expressed it in his autobiography. From the day of his landing at Castle Garden, New York, his experiences were varied and often painful. Many days he went without food, though he possessed always a willingness to work. Sooner or later he was farmhand, laborer in a coal mine and in a brickyard; while a ship carpenter at Buffalo, he turned his attention again to journalism which had long been his goal. For a time he was a reporter for a news agency; then, though he had only $75 in ready money, he bought a struggling sheet called the South Brooklyn News, for which he took on the responsibilities of editor, reporter, publisher, advertising solicitor and sole contributor. There was a time when he nearly abandoned his task for the ministry, but it was represented to him that there was scope for a reformer in the newspaper world.

After drifting about for some time from one newspaper to another, Riis's great opportunity came with his work as police headquarters reporter for an important New York morning paper. Single-handed, he carried on his warfare against the politicians on one hand and the landlords on the other. Courageously he uncovered shocking conditions of graft and of degradation. Previously New York had been asleep to certain abuses in its midst, but young Riis did not intend that it should remain so. Neither did Theodore Roosevelt, who became police commissioner at about this time. Having read Jacob Riis's book, "How the Other Half Lives," Roosevelt called upon the author and left this message: "I have read your book and have come to help." For two years, the men were allies in their campaign against the prevailing abuses. Through agitation which he carried on in the columns of newspapers and in his books, in his public lectures, too, Jacob Riis effected reforms too many to recount here: reforms touching upon matters of the living conditions of the poor, their water supply, their schools, their playgrounds. To a great extent, he succeeded in rousing the public conscience, for he was a born fighter and the battles which he fought were always for others. Thus did the son of a humble Danish schoolmaster become a great journalist and reformer. It was his friend, Roosevelt, who styled him "an ideal American citizen."

### Key to Puzzle

Answer to Separated Names Puzzle: First line straight down through the center; second line straight across the center; third line from center of top side to lower left corner. Words: Comma, hinge, gross, acorn, match, bread.

## A Quotation for Today

*TILL you love men so as to desire their happiness with a thirst equal to the zeal of your own; till you delight in God for being good to all; you never enjoy the world.*—THOMAS TRAHEME.

## The Mail Bag

**Chillicothe, Texas**

Dear Editor:

My home is in Chillicothe, a small town in the northwestern part of Texas, with a population of about 1500.

For some time I have read the Monitor regularly and thoroughly enjoy it. During the last term at school I used it in getting current events for my history class, and my teacher said that they were the best in the class. Next term the school library is to have a copy of the Monitor for reference work.

Stamp collecting is one of my hobbies, and I have a collection of about 1500 stamps. I should like to exchange stamps with boys in foreign countries, and promise to help anyone with any hobby to the best of my ability. I have three brothers who are very nice to me and often help me with my stamp collection. Two of them are in college and one in high school. One of them sent me a letter on the Graf Zeppelin, but I have not received it yet. I am also interested in all sports, especially football and tennis.

Warren H.

**Ravenna, Nebraska**

Dear Editor:

We take the Monitor regularly and I surely do appreciate it. Last year, during school, I got all my current events from it, usually from the column on the Young Folks' Page. Recently I read about the Monitor leading the Gillette razor merchandising list and was so glad that it received the recognition that it did.

Of all the Monitor's good features I think that I enjoy the Mail Bag most, and next I like the Sundial column. I like the Mail Bag because it helps promote international friendship, in which I am becoming interested. The Sundial appeals to me because I think it is so fine to publish the good things people do.

With love to all the Mail Baggers and to all others interested in the Monitor. Mildred D.

**Brighton, Sussex, England**

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have read the Mail Bag, but this is the first time I have written a letter to it. I enjoy reading the Monitor very much, especially the Daily Features and the Mail Bag.

I attend the Brighton and Hove High School and find that the Monitor helps me very much in my school work. My chief interests are art, photography, swimming and reading. I have two pets, a Manchester terrier called Pip and a kitten named Tinker. They are great pals and they always have a grand romp at night time.

I should be very glad if some girl about my age (14) would write to me. I should especially like to have a letter from Hollywood, Calif., or any part of America. Joan M.

**Michigan City, Mississippi**

Dear Editor:

We live on a big farm in northern Mississippi. I wonder how many Mail Baggers have ever milked a cow! I help Daddy milk every evening and I think it is great fun! I ride horseback a great deal, like all kinds of outdoor sports and am very interested in aviation. I should be so glad to make some more Mail Bag friends and will tell them all about my many pets. Jane S.

**Winter Park, Florida**

Dear Editor:

While I have already made two friends through the Mail Bag, I hope to gain some more. I think The Christian Science Monitor is the most interesting and educational daily newspaper in the world. Please forward the inclosed letter.

We live in the beautiful state of Florida on a large estate with orange and grapefruit trees all around us. Winter Park is called "The City of Homes," because it has so many beautiful estates and homes. It also has many beautiful drives winding in and out among its many lakes.

Rollins College, situated on the shores of Lake Virginia in Winter Park, has just completed a walk from one building to another called "The Walk of Fame." It is made up of stones from famous people's homes and estates. One stone is from President Hoover's home in Palo Alto, Calif., another is from Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's home in Virginia, while another is from Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. There are also many others.

Not so very long ago I visited the grape vineyards at Montverde, Fla. We saw many varieties of grapes, but they were not ripe yet. The vineyards are situated on rolling hills overlooking Lake Apopka, which is one of the largest lakes of Florida.

I have a brother whose name is Howard, 9 years old and in the third grade. He would like to correspond with someone his age who is interested in collecting stamps and drawing pictures, especially of Snubs. I am a Girl Scout and should like to correspond with a girl my age (13) who is a Girl Scout. I will answer all letters I receive. With lots of love to all the Mail Baggers. Virginia J.

**Cincinnati, Ohio**

Dear Editor:

I wonder if there is anyone in Germany who can tell me of a village by the name of Jaspers, as our name came from that place. My grandparents came from Germany. I do not know in what year, though. It must be a long time ago.

Grandfather bought a tract of land in Germany, on which a village was situated. His original name was Hall. But according to the contract whoever bought this land had to change his name to the name of the village, which was Jaspers. I have been told that the village was near the French border. It would be so interesting to know something of its history after all these many years. All that my father remembers about it is what I have written. He says that a very long time ago France owned the village, but it has always kept its original name.

Thank you for forwarding my letter to Berryville, Arkansas. I have received some beautiful mountain scenes. I think the Monitor is a lovely paper, and enjoy it more every time I read it.

Best wishes to the Monitor.
Bonnie J.

The following would like to receive letters:

Helen W. (12), Toronto, Canada.—Especially from foreign countries.

Marjorie K. (12), Marinette, Wis.—From Girl Scouts and Girl Guides. Interested in stamps.

Kathryn H. (13), George, Iowa.—Interested in reading and outdoor sports.

Bobbie C. (13), Wichita Falls, Texas—From Spain, Mexico and South America. Studying Spanish. (Bobbie is a girl).

Betsy C. (14), Jackson, Mich.—Especially from California. Interested in sports, music and making scrapbooks. (Please send in your last name, Betty).

Eunice H. (16), Wilmette, Ill.—Especially from California.

**Answering Letters**

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### True Brotherhood

Seattle, Wash.

A YOUNG Indian, grandson of a famous Indian chief, for whom one of the large western cities is named, lived on a reservation five miles from the city where he attended school. He had to walk to and from school each day, but he stood very high in his studies.

One day, in a moment of weakness, he yielded to a temptation for strong drink, and as he was walking along the railroad track toward his home he fell. An engineer saw him, stopped the train, and took the lad to the next station. News of the episode got into the newspapers, and burdened with a deep sense of humiliation and discouragement, the young red man vowed he would never go back to school and face his white classmates.

It was then that ten of his classmates walked in a body to his reservation home, where they kindly urged him to return to school; telling him that they had every reason to believe that such an experience would never be repeated and that they would stand by to befriend him.

Reassured by their consideration for him, the young Indian returned to school; his conduct was exemplary, and he was graduated from high school with honors. Later he attended a midwestern university with the same high standing, and a well-known fraternity, composed exclusively of white men, got a special dispensation to admit a red man so that the young man could be especially honored.

All of this may well be regarded as the result of the efforts of ten loyal classmates who would not permit their fellow-student to be deprived, by a false step, of that which was rightly his.

## A Word a Day

### Modicum

This word is a fanciful one meaning "a little; a small quantity or portion; a limited amount or supply," and is frequently heard in such phrases as, "she displayed a modicum of wit," "only a bare modicum of lunch was served."

The word was borrowed directly from the Latin *modicum*, neuter of *modicus*, "moderate," an extension of *modus*, "measure."

Mod´-i-cum is accented on the first syllable; sound *o* as in odd, *i* as in it, *u* as in circus.

"She insisted that one must derive more than a modicum of joy from one's work."

*Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.*—Ed

## Quotation Puzzle

Wyn kenbly nken
an dno donen ight
sai ledof fin awood
ensh oesail edona ri
verofc ryst alli ghti
ntoas eaofd ew.
Field

The letters in this quotation are in correct order, but the spaces between words have been misplaced and punctuation marks have been left out. Can you put the spaces in the right places so as to make the quotation clear?

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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*All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.*


# EDITORIALS

## Firmness Wins for the Treaty

THOSE who watch the United States Congress are accustomed to seeing the mills of government grind slowly; rightly or wrongly, delay, it appears, has become an inevitable part of legislative procedure. Therefore, now that strong assurances are forthcoming that the London Naval Treaty will be ratified before July 10, its friends should be grateful.

Nevertheless, it is perfectly obvious just how little credit opponents of the treaty have done themselves or their country in the desultory and graceless jockeyings which have dragged on in the seven weeks since the great international agreement was deposited on Capitol Hill. Even if these maneuvers have not done the international situation serious harm as yet, much further delay in ratification might arouse disquiet in Great Britain and Japan, and lend great power to the arguments of enemies of disarmament everywhere.

Washington dispatches state that opponents of the treaty will not carry their opposition to the lengths which have in times past disgraced what should have been serious and responsible legislative work. The few opponents, it is said, have neither energy nor inclination to indulge in a filibuster: perhaps they have learned that this unashamed form of political sabotage is generally a mistake and in this case would be unavailing. For even if a filibuster were attempted, it is reported that enough members of the Senate favor the treaty to be able to apply the cloture rule. Accepting this situation, treaty critics have bowed to the inevitable, and themselves admit that, barring the totally unexpected, the treaty will soon be ratified.

Only one redeeming feature stands out of the somewhat pointless maneuvers of the last seven weeks, and that is President Hoover's inflexible determination to push the treaty through the Senate before the summer recess. The strongest kind of pressure was brought to bear upon him—not only by the direct opponents of the treaty, but by several who were prepared to vote for the document—to defer consideration. The President rejected their counsels, and insisted firmly upon immediate action. Without his resolution, it seems clear that the treaty would not have been ratified before the late autumn, and even then would probably have become a political football to be kicked about in intemperate campaign contests.

The success of firmness in this case may suggest the course to be followed when American adhesion to the World Court comes before the Senate. There are those who contend that if the protocol of adhesion had been presented to the Senate in December, 1929, all would have been better. Whether this is true or not is now irrelevant; it only remains for the Administration, which like its two predecessors is irrevocably committed to American membership in the Court, to put the question up to the Senate in as forceful terms as possible, and to push it through with all the momentum of a government measure conceived in the very highest national interest.

Firmness has worked well with the London Naval Treaty, and it should certainly be applied to the World Court. Although the political future after the fall elections cannot be forecast, one thing alone is certain: vacillation never has won votes.

## An Odyssey of the Rails

A CERTAIN western railroad has just put into service a train bearing the name of a flower. It carries a decorative blue motif for the entire interior, including dining room china, attendants' uniforms, stationery and menu cards. From locomotive to observation car, the train exhibits a rich individuality of its own, and speaks a language of hospitality and well-planned comfort. This luxurious train is but a single item in the long catalogue of improvements registered in the book of rail transportation within the last decade.

When the Smith family boards the "sleeper" next week in eager anticipation of a vacation "back East," will any of them think what an arduous trip theirs would be if this were 1860 instead of 1930? Probably none will make the comparison, but the contrast is worth a moment's consideration. In the old days, as a newly issued sketch about the Pullman car reminds us, "berths were no more than hard benches; the traveler had neither upholstery under nor blankets over himself; he lay down in his clothes, covering himself with overcoat, rug or shawl. When Pullman introduced adequate bed clothing, one of the tasks of porters was to induce some passengers to take off boots and clothes."

Next week Mrs. Smith will switch on a little electric light in her berth or her room, that she may read awhile before going to sleep. She will not recall the triumph of ingenuity which the railroad achieved in 1836 when it placed a candle in a glass recess at each car end.

Mr. Smith will stroll through the train and out onto the observation platform, or into the club car for a chat before retiring. But in the first "sleeper"—a reconstructed day coach only a little more than half the length of the present Pullman—Mr. Smith, a tall man, could hardly have moved without bumping his head on the low roof. The car vestibule which Mr. Smith will take for granted marked an historical advance when it appeared in 1887.

All of the passengers on the Smiths' train will ride safely through the night in the all-steel cars—quite different from the ancient coaches which, except for their wheels and axles, were practically all wood! The members of the Smith family, vacation bent, will probably give not a thought to all of this progress in methods of rail transportation. Yet if they would pause for a moment in the enjoyment—which they take for granted—of the luxury that is theirs to realize how well they are being taken care of, they might find themselves entertaining a sense of gratitude which would open vistas to them beyond the physical miles through which they are speeding.

## Soviets in the East

COMMUNIST influence in the East is chiefly thought of in connection with revolutionary movements in China, India, Indo-China and Java. But what is perhaps not generally realized or properly appreciated is the fact that the Soviet system is already securely intrenched over a vast expanse of the East in Central Asia and the Caucasus, inhabited by 20,000,000 people, the great majority of whom belong to Asiatic races.

Those Soviets which are occasionally reported as established in disturbed districts of southern and central China are still built on shifting sand. But this Soviet régime in Central Asia and the Caucasus is a going concern, based not only on force and propaganda but on definite economic achievements which tend to remold the lives of the nomads of Kazakstan, the cotton planters of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan and the polyglot peoples of the Caucasus.

Among these achievements one may mention the thousand-mile stretch of new railroad, linking up Siberia with Turkestan; the extensive irrigation works projected and, to some extent, completed in Turkestan; the new textile center which has grown up about Gandjha, in Azerbaijan; the expanded exploitation of such sources of natural wealth as the oil wells of Baku and Grozny and the manganese mines of Chiatouri, in the Caucasus; the new airplane lines, facilitating travel over mountains and deserts; the gradual improvement of roads and the institution of autobus services.

To a certain extent the Soviet revolution in the Oriental regions of the former Tsarist Empire marches hand in hand with the progressive and westernizing movements which during the last generation have made themselves felt throughout Asia, from Turkey to China. The points of similarity between the Eastern Soviet Republics and the neighboring country of Turkey include the unveiling of women and encouragement of their participation in public life, the adoption of the Latin alphabet as an aid to eliminating illiteracy, and the campaign against the former great power and influence of the mullahs, or Muhammadan priests.

At the same time there are two important differences between the Soviet East and the neighboring Asiatic countries. In the Soviet Union there is a conscious, determined effort to realize Socialism; consequently there has been a scrapping of former property rights and systems of land tenure which scarcely could be paralleled elsewhere. Then the great part of the impetus to change in the Soviet East came from Russia, and because Russia's resources are available to support projects of industrialization, the building of new factories, electric power plants and similar undertakings, it proceeds at a more rapid pace in the Soviet Union. That this change in the economic foundation of the formerly primitive countries of the Soviet East will, in the long run, profoundly modify the character and mentality of their inhabitants, hardly can be doubted.

## Billboards Going by the Boards

EVER since the coming of the automobile the United States has been improving roadbeds. Now, under the leadership of the National Committee for Restriction of Outdoor Advertising, more than 100 organizations are coöperating to preserve and restore the scenic beauty of the nation's roadsides by insisting that billboard advertising be confined to commercial districts. Already 141 national advertisers and agencies have agreed to add impetus to this movement by removing offending signs or refusing to use the rural landscape as their advertising background.

Besides this, more than a dozen states have either taken, or are planning to take, legislative measures for the control of the billboard nuisance; and many unaffiliated organizations, such as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Garden Club of America, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, to name but a few, have gone on record as opposed to the spoiling of roadside vistas by the ubiquitous billboard.

The United States spends $1,000,000,000 annually on its highways. The people pay the taxes which furnish this sum. In justice, they are entitled to the enjoyment of the recreational features of the roads they build.

Moreover, the move to restrict this sort of advertising is not likely to work any hardship on the advertiser. The billboards upon the American landscapes today constitute only 1 per cent of all national advertising. Clear away these rural offenders, and business is still entitled to the 99 per cent of advertising left. And, since there is a well-organized tendency afoot to "favor the firms which favor the scenery," prudence would seem to caution any rebellious rural wayside sign users that their hour has struck.

## World Business Progress

MANY economists expressed surprise when the United States Treasury Department announced that, according to the 1926 income tax returns, 45 per cent of American businesses failed to make any profits on their capitalizations. While the facts may be interpreted as presenting a rather distressing picture, the income tax returns for later years indicate much improvement. Trade organizations have fostered coöperation. Machines and methods have been improved, while waste has been eliminated.

The situation as it exists in the United States, according to economists, is but a reflection of what has existed in the countries of Europe. That is why the new plans for the "rationalization" of industry have received so much study during the last few years. One of the latest outcroppings of those studies has been the establishment of the Bankers Industrial Development Company in London. Montague Norman, governor of the Bank of England, is chairman of the board of directors of this company, capitalized at £6,000,000. The company will be a channel through which corporations and industries may receive financial backing to help them in "rationalization."

While it will have no connection with the British Government, it is anticipated that the company will act as a powerful agency in reviving British industries. "The leaders of British finance," Mr. Norman has said, "will work together for the reform of British industrial methods by the adoption of any foreign methods that seem suitable to inherent British conditions."

British efforts to improve business relationships are only keeping pace with similar movements in most of the countries of the world. They all indicate that no enterprise can longer afford to regard itself as an independent undertaking, for even the most backward countries and the most tradition-bound industries are being touched by the swift current of world business progress.

## Friend of Boys—and Scout

TODAY boys and men all over America are paying tribute to Dan Beard, greatest—and probably at his fourscore years the most boyish—of Boy Scouts in the United States.

As illustrator of Mark Twain's "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," as founder of possibly the first class in animal drawing in the world, and as illustrator and contributor to most of the important newspapers and magazines of his early days, Daniel Carter Beard won a reputation for himself. But in his later years as the author of the "American Boy's Handy Book" and scores of others, and as National Scout Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America, "Uncle Dan" has endeared himself to all boys in a more personal way. Through him, more than through any other person, the boys of America have received a liberal education in things to make and things to do to fill their leisure with fun and happiness.

When a young man Dan Beard left a job in the city engineer's office of Covington, Ky., to avail himself of the opportunity for seeing the country offered by work for the Sanborn Map & Publishing Company. In those days drawing and the making of caricatures was his chief hobby. He was sitting one day in the office of his brother, Frank Beard, afterward famous as "The Chalk-Talk Man," when a representative of the Century Company, happening in, looked over one of his drawings and asked if he could use it. The drawing was later published in St. Nicholas magazine and Dan got a check for $50 as a result.

"My, if that's the way those New Yorkers pay fellows for having fun I'll never work again," said Beard, and according to his own statement he hasn't. Perhaps that's why Dan Beard has been so successful. He has turned work into play and everyday life into a great adventure. Moreover, he has taught countless thousands of boys to do the same.

## Algeria, After 100 Years

LITTLE is known about Algeria. And what is known is often mixed with legend, since tourists are not overcautious about examining information they receive. Yet Algeria is a country of importance and promise. It supplies Paris and other French cities with vegetables in winter. It yields, among other things, rich crops of cereals. It has extensive vineyards and orange groves, and forests of cork trees and olive yards contradict the popular impression that Algeria is a desert land. Along the coast, particularly, there are vast stretches of fertile soil.

The capital city, Algiers, boasting a population of about 200,000, is a busy port. And when President Doumergue of France recently paid an official visit there he found the harbor throbbing with activity, a harbor capable of accommodating the largest ocean-going steamships and of adequately handling the extensive commerce which it serves. He also had an opportunity of inspecting some of the big developments that have come as a direct result of the French occupation—developments which are dealt with at length elsewhere in this issue. Motorbuses have done a great deal to open up the country, and trips are now available—many on regular schedule—along all the main roads of northern Africa.

With the speeding up of transportation and communications, Algeria is certain to take a more prominent place in the news. By train and steamship the trip from London to Algiers, a distance of 1500 miles, can be made in fifty hours. By airplane this time can, of course, be considerably reduced. Serving not only as an attraction for the tourist, but also possessing much agricultural and mineral wealth, Algeria ranks as one of the most important regions in northern Africa.

## Editorial Notes

Included in a list of former "newsies" printed in Capper's Weekly are the names of such prominent Americans as President Hoover, Thomas Edison, Henry Ford, Charles M. Schwab, Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis and Newton D. Baker. Give your newsboy credit. He may some day be President.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "Probably more because of the different suggestions in the two questions rather than anything else, we prefer to have a man greet us with, 'How're they coming?' instead of 'How are things going?'" Good, but how about "Howd'y!"?

A composer has recently written a song for pedestrians. May we suggest, "Jump, jump, jump, the cars are coming," sung to a well-known refrain?

Perhaps the antinoise campaign has slowed up because it censored itself for booming!

Vacation days should serve to make one thankful for vocation days.

Oneofthegreatproblemsinparkingistogetyourcar outofalinelikethis.

## Paradoxes and Puzzles

SOMEONE has said that a paradox is "a statement seemingly absurd, but really true." The dictionary defines a paradox as "a statement actually self-contradictory or false;" also as "an assertion or sentiment that, while seemingly contradictory or opposed to common sense, yet may be true in fact."

Philosophers have ever been fond of tricks to puzzle the unsophisticated. Diodorus Chronos, an early reasoner, claimed to prove that there was no such thing as motion. "A body must move either in the place where it is or in the place where it is not. Now a body cannot be in motion in the place where it is stationary, and cannot be in motion in the place where it is not. Therefore it cannot move at all!"

Zeno of Elia, another ancient philosopher, was also fond of giving out startling statements. He showed by an apparently logical argument that there is no space. Said he, "If all that exists must be in space, then must that space itself be in some other space, and so on ad infinitum; but this is absurd; therefore space itself cannot exist, as it cannot be in some other space."

Zeno also gave us the well-known problem of Achilles and the tortoise. Achilles can run ten times as fast as the tortoise, so he gives the latter a hundred-yard start. While Achilles runs this first one hundred yards, the tortoise runs ten; while Achilles runs that ten, the tortoise runs only one; while Achilles is running one, the tortoise is running one-tenth of a yard, and so on. How can he ever overtake it?

* * *

A more modern syllogism seems to prove that one cat has three tails thus: No cat has two tails; one cat has one tail more than no cat, hence one cat has three tails!

Here is a puzzle for landlubbers. Can a ship sail faster than the wind? Yes. Ice boats on the Hudson have been known to go at express-train speed. Not only that, but an ordinary yacht may be propelled twelve or fifteen knots by a breeze blowing only ten knots. This cannot happen when the ship sails straight before the wind. The resistance of the water will retard it. It may be argued that this is the only way to get the full effect of the wind. If the ship sails at an angle with the wind, the wind must act with less effect, and the ship sails more slowly. This sounds plausible, and yet yachtsmen and mathematicians will tell you that it is not true. The tacking ship sails faster than the wind.

We must not forget an amusing egg puzzle: "If a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in thirty-six hours, how many eggs will six hens lay in seven days? It is really as simple as the one which we all know: If a herring and a half cost a cent and a half, how much will six herrings cost? In the egg problem, most people are puzzled by the third fraction. The humorist, with no head for figures, will dismiss the whole thing as absurd on the basis that a hen cannot lay half an egg! An ingenious casuist will insist that forty-two is the right answer; but the mathematician will give you twenty-eight as the correct answer.

* * *

Here is another puzzler of a somewhat different sort. A chambermaid in Dublin is said to have put twelve travelers into eleven bedrooms, and yet to have given each a separate room. How did she do it? Here is a diagram of the eleven rooms:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Said the maid: "Two of you gentlemen go into No. 1 and wait. When I have escorted these other gentlemen to their rooms, I will find a spare room for one of you. Thus she has two gentlemen in No. 1. Then she puts the third in No. 2, the fourth in No. 3, the fifth in No. 4, the sixth in No. 5, the seventh in No. 6, the eighth in No. 7, the ninth in No. 8, the tenth in No. 9, the eleventh in No. 10. Then she goes back to No. 1 and says: "If one of you will step into No. 11, you will find it empty." Thus she seemingly accommodated the twelve. Ah, but did she? It may sound all right, but you know there is a flaw somewhere! Where did she put the twelfth gentleman? The second and the twelfth gentlemen have been rolled into one by this manipulating chambermaid!

* * *

Here is a purely hypothetical, yet semimathematical puzzle concerning transcontinental trains. A train starts daily from San Francisco for New York, and daily from New York for San Francisco. How many transcontinental trains will a traveler meet in going from San Francisco to New York? A casual consideration of the puzzle would cause one to say five. But it is forgotten that every day during the journey a fresh train is starting from the other end, while there were five on the way to begin with. The traveler will, therefore, meet ten trains!

It is amazing the amount of time which even serious-minded persons have given to the following puzzle: A man walks around a pole on top of which is a monkey. As the man moves, the monkey also moves so as to face the man continuously. The question which has puzzled the wise as well as the foolish is: When the man has walked around the pole, has he also walked around the monkey? Some argued that the man had not gone around the monkey, as he had never been behind it. But in a very ponderous paper called Knowledge, R. A. Proctor decided that the man had gone around the monkey in going around the pole!

* * *

A favorite of those who are fond of proving that what seems to be is not, or what is not seems to be, centers around the lowly wagon wheel. The expert will tell you that the front part of the wheel travels faster than the rear part. He will then show you a photograph of a wagon wheel in motion, point to the blurred front part as evidence of speed and to the clear cut rear part as evidence of less motion. If you are still skeptical, he will proceed to work the thing out for you either mathematically or algebraically.

When the layman is confronted with these puzzles, he should have some defense, especially if he is neither mathematically, analytically, nor logically inclined. Perhaps the easiest way out under such circumstances is to throw up one's hands, smile sweetly, and exclaim: "All right, friend, I'm perfectly willing to take your word for it!"

G. L. M.

## From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

IT IS greatly hoped here that the Olympic Games in 1936 may be held in Berlin. The Municipality of the German capital, taking time by the forelock, has already issued the invitation in all due form to the International Olympic Committee at Lausanne, offering every inducement possible, even declaring willingness to make any extension of the ground that may appear desirable. There is no doubt that the Stadium in the Grunewald would be an ideal center for the games, both by reason of its size and organization, and because of its beautiful wooded situation. The Stadium, moreover, is within very easy access from the city—only some thirty minutes by train or street car.

**1936 Olympic Games—Where?**

* * *

A landslide at the foot of the Eisenberg Mountain, near Corbach, in Waldeck, has revealed small portions of real gold, sufficient to warrant the installation of machinery and all the paraphernalia attendant upon gold digging. One nugget of considerable size has been presented by the Cassel governmental president, Dr. Friedensburg, to the mineralogical section of the Natural History Museum in that city. Gold was discovered on the same spot in the fifteenth century and successful mining was carried on. When, however, 100 years ago renewed attempts were instituted to discover the precious metal they remained unrewarded. While a miniature Klondike is not to be anticipated, considerable interest has been aroused by this unexpected disclosure and the search is to commence immediately.

**Gold Found in Eisenberg Mts.**

* * *

The days of jazz would appear to be numbered if the example of the little Fascist State of Thuringia were followed. The authorities there have decided to proceed with rigor against all café proprietors who allow jazz music or Negro songs and dances to be played on their premises. This decision has arisen not so much from euphonious sensibilities as from a desire to exclude all foreign elements. Jazz, in any case, is not nearly so popular as it used to be here. In Berlin cafés with any pretense to fashion, Hungarian gypsy orchestras have long ousted the jazz performers and their frequently very musical renderings are listened to with pleasure.

**Is Jazz on the Decline?**

* * *

Some interesting statistics of the German museums were made known at the recent congress of the Union of Museums held at Berlin. According to authentic statements there are at the present time 1506 museums in Germany, of which 45 per cent are ethnographical in character; 25.9 per cent are for antiquities; 14.9 are natural history museums, and 9.6 per cent are museums for art and applied art. Approximately half of all the museums in the country are in Prussia.

* * *

The "Automobile Aid" company, which, as its name implies, comes to the assistance of motorcars in distress, has now finished equipping the road between Munich and Nuremberg with repair stations and telephones. The latter are placed at intervals of some two and a half miles, and all motorists may receive a key to them on payment of a small yearly fee. The repair stations are available day and night. The Munich-Nuremberg road—a much frequented one—is the first added to the system in Bavaria, but several have already been established in north Germany and thus far have shown good results. The next routes on the program are the Berlin-Hamburg and Berlin-Dresden roads.

**Motor Repair Stations Ready**

* * *

Complete statistics of the German railways for 1929 show that 1,980,000,000 passengers were conveyed in that year. This is a decrease of 29,000,000 from the figures of the preceding year. More than half of these passengers traveled at reduced rates—in groups, on commutation tickets, etc., leaving only 44.21 per cent who paid the normal fare. Only three in every 10,000 passengers traveled first class, the same percentage as in 1928. The decrease in railway travel is partly attributed to increase in automobiles, public and private, and partly to the retrenchment enforced upon many of the German population. It is interesting to note, however, that Berlin has only about one motor vehicle to forty inhabitants, while Munich has one to every twenty-four inhabitants, and Stuttgart one to twenty-nine.

**Railways Carry 1,980,000,000**

## *Letters to The Christian Science Monitor*

*Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

### "Tariffs and World Prosperity"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest Philip Kerr's admirable article in The Christian Science Monitor of June 9 entitled, "Tariffs and World Prosperity." There is one point, however, which seems to need further consideration. Mr. Kerr likens tariffs to armaments, and rightly draws the illustration that as universal disarmament is necessary to insure peace among nations, general abolition of tariffs is needed to bring trade prosperity to all.

In a world of armaments it would scarcely be wise for any one nation to scrap its navy and army altogether, but that is exactly what Great Britain has done in the matter of tariffs. Cobden introduced free trade into Britain in the belief that all other nations would follow. Other countries did not take this step, and the result was that Great Britain found herself fiscally disarmed in a world of tariff armaments. Not only other nations, but Britain's own colonies have taken advantage of her position.

Joseph Chamberlain saw the situation quite clearly years ago and endeavored, without success, to have the mistake rectified.

Universal free trade is undoubtedly the ideal, but until nations see this and come to some agreement on the subject, surely it would be better for England to adopt some temporary means to protect herself. ERIC W. CARR.

Boston, Mass.

### Prohibition and Woman Suffrage

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The prohibition law and the amendment giving women the vote became part of the Constitution of the United States about the same time. To some, this may have appeared to be nothing more than a coincidence, but to many others with deeper vision it was far more than this.

Try to visualize for a moment the difficulties and unpleasantness which would have been met with in many sections by a woman going to vote, or serving as an election officer in pre-prohibition elections! The writer served as a Republican commissioner during a recent election in this militantly Democratic and presumably very wet city. Furthermore, her precinct was in the center of the most highly politicalized and belligerent ward in town. Although the old guard was out in force, during the entire twelve hours not a drop of liquor was in evidence. Truly, the amount of liquor flowing through politics today is as a tiny rivulet compared to the mighty river of former days!

SYLVIA F. METCALF,
Secretary, Women's Republican Club of Louisiana.
New Orleans, La.